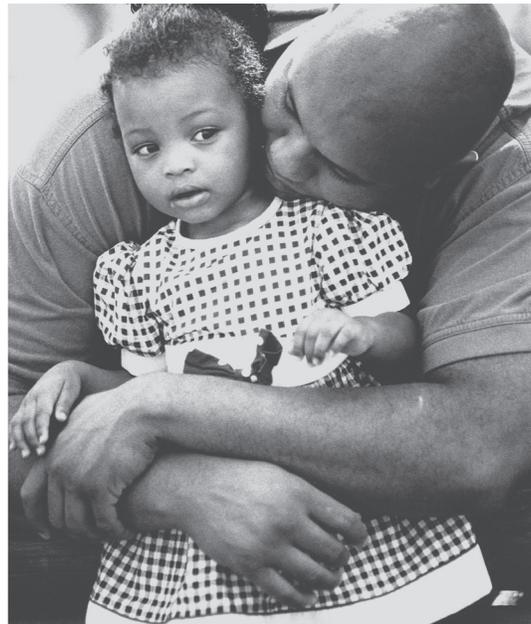




Kids Count in Nebraska Report

25th Edition 2017



Acknowledgements

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Cover photos featuring photos used on previous years' *Kids Count in Nebraska Reports* in celebration of the 25th Edition.

Cover kids & their original cover year:

Front (Left to Right)

Top: Jaylen (2002), Ruby (2015), Marcus & Collin (2016)
Middle: Vu (1993), Jesse (2001), Altheia & Irene (1999)
Bottom: Sergio & Martin (1994), Eric & Chardonnay (1995), Carlli Jo (2012)

Back (Left to Right)

Top: Dillon (2010), Jaxon (2009)
Middle: Austin (2007)
Bottom: NaKeysha & Christina (2013)

Kids Count in Nebraska is a children's data and policy project of Voices for Children in Nebraska. Key indicators measure the well-being of children in five areas: health, education, economic stability, child welfare, and juvenile justice.

This research is funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, with support from the Holland Foundation, Katie Weitz, PhD, the Dodge Family, NP Dodge, Presbyterian Church of the Cross, and the Tom Tonniges Family Trust. We thank them for their support and acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this report are those of the author(s) alone, and do not reflect the opinions of these organizations or individuals.

An important component of this project is the Technical Team of Advisors, members of which provide data and expertise on child well-being in our state. The Kids Count Technical Team, comprising representatives from numerous agencies and organizations in Nebraska and other research experts, provides invaluable information for this project each year. Without their interest, support, and partnership, *Kids Count* would be impossible to produce.

Kids Count in Nebraska reports from 2006 to 2017 are available for download at www.voicesforchildren.com/kidscount.

Additional copies of the *Kids Count in Nebraska 2017 Report*, as well as reports from 1993 through 2016, are available from:

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Table of contents & letter

Dear Kids Count Reader,

Welcome to the 25th anniversary edition of the *Kids Count in Nebraska Report!* While looking through the past 25 years of *Kids Count* it has become increasingly clear that while many things have changed, our purpose has not. *Kids Count* has and will continue to provide community members, public officials, and child advocates with the most comprehensive and reliable data and tools needed to understand the needs of children and families.

From the 1993 Report's modest 20 pages and 15 figures to this year's 118 pages with multitudes of charts and graphs, each year's edition has grown and evolved in ways we hope the original authors could only dream. In addition to adding several indicators, we have also been able to increase our focus on data disaggregation by age, gender, race and ethnicity, family income, and geography. Doing so has helped guide and target state policy and investments to where they are most needed. Last year, in order to stay abreast with current technology and information gathering habits, we debuted our Kids Count NEteractive online data tool to access all the valuable information contained in the printed *Kids Count in Nebraska Report* on the go. The NEteractive has been updated for this year's release and can be found at www.kidscountnebraska.com.

Voices for Children believes that all Nebraska children should have the opportunity to lead healthy, secure, and fulfilling lives and our state's policies need to prioritize support to them and their families. Our commentary this year takes a look at Nebraska's children with disabilities. This diverse population of kids present needs frequently beyond the typical challenges accompanying raising a child. Our state's systems need to support them and their families as they grow into adults.

We hope you find this year's edition of the *Kids Count in Nebraska Report* helpful. As always, we welcome your feedback. This report exists to help you—whether you are a policymaker, educator, administrator, child advocate, or anyone else who wants to help ensure that all Nebraska children have the opportunity to thrive.

Finally, we want to extend our thanks to the many experts and data providers who lent their data proficiency to the production of this report. Thank you.

We are so proud of the legacy of *Kids Count* in our great state, and look forward to many more years to come. We hope that you enjoy the 2017 *Kids Count in Nebraska Report!*

Sincerely,



Aubrey Mancuso, MSW
Executive Director



Chrissy Tonkinson, MPH
Research Coordinator

Table of contents

4

About Voices for Children

6

Contacting elected officials

8

Commentary

21

Index of Race and Opportunity

25

Population

28

Health

39

Education

51

Economic Stability

61

Child Welfare

72

Juvenile Justice

82

County Data

115

Technical Team of Advisors

About Voices for Children

Founded in 1987, Voices for Children in Nebraska has a 30 year track record of improving the lives of Nebraska's children and youth. As the independent, nonpartisan voice for children, we are not funded by state, federal, city, or county dollars. Our independence allows us to speak loud and clear and to shine the spotlight on the needs of children in our state.

MISSION:

Voices for Children in Nebraska is the independent voice building pathways to opportunity for all children and families through research, policy, and community engagement.

VISION:

We will engage the public and state leaders to build systems removing obstacles and promoting opportunities for ALL children to lead healthy, secure, and fulfilling lives.

VALUES:

All children deserve an equal opportunity to succeed in life. To ensure kids remain at the center of priorities and programs:

- Informed research drives our direction.
- When a policy is good, we support it; when it is harmful, we fight it; when it is missing, we can create it.
- Community engagement is how we promote systems change.

Voices for Children in Nebraska's 2018 Board of Directors:

Executive Committee:

Eric Johnson, **President**
Katie Weitz, PhD, **Vice President**

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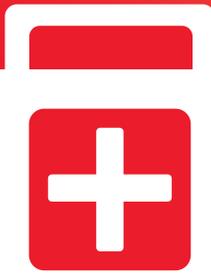
Jeremy Fitzpatrick, JD
Susan Mayberger, MA
Bruce Meyers
Daniel Padilla
Mike Socha
John Stalnaker, JD

Children are our state's greatest resource, and the decisions our leaders make about them impact our collective future.

Voices for Children in Nebraska has developed the following Pro-Kid Policy Plan, focusing on the issues of health, economic stability, child welfare, and juvenile justice. Our policy priorities are guided by research, data, and proven best practices that improve child well-being. We pay close attention to the impact of race, socioeconomic status, and geography, and seek to remove barriers to opportunity within these areas. This plan represents our vision for a Nebraska where strong communities allow all children to thrive.

Voices for Children works to ensure that:

Health



Children and families have access to affordable, quality physical and behavioral health care. Consistent and preventive health care gives children the best start to grow up to be healthy and productive adults.

Economic Stability



Families are able to achieve financial security, and children's basic needs are met. State economic policies support families in trying to build a better future and balance work and family life.

Child Welfare



Children grow up in safe, permanent, and loving homes. An effective child welfare system strengthens families and minimizes trauma through timely and appropriate action.

Juvenile Justice



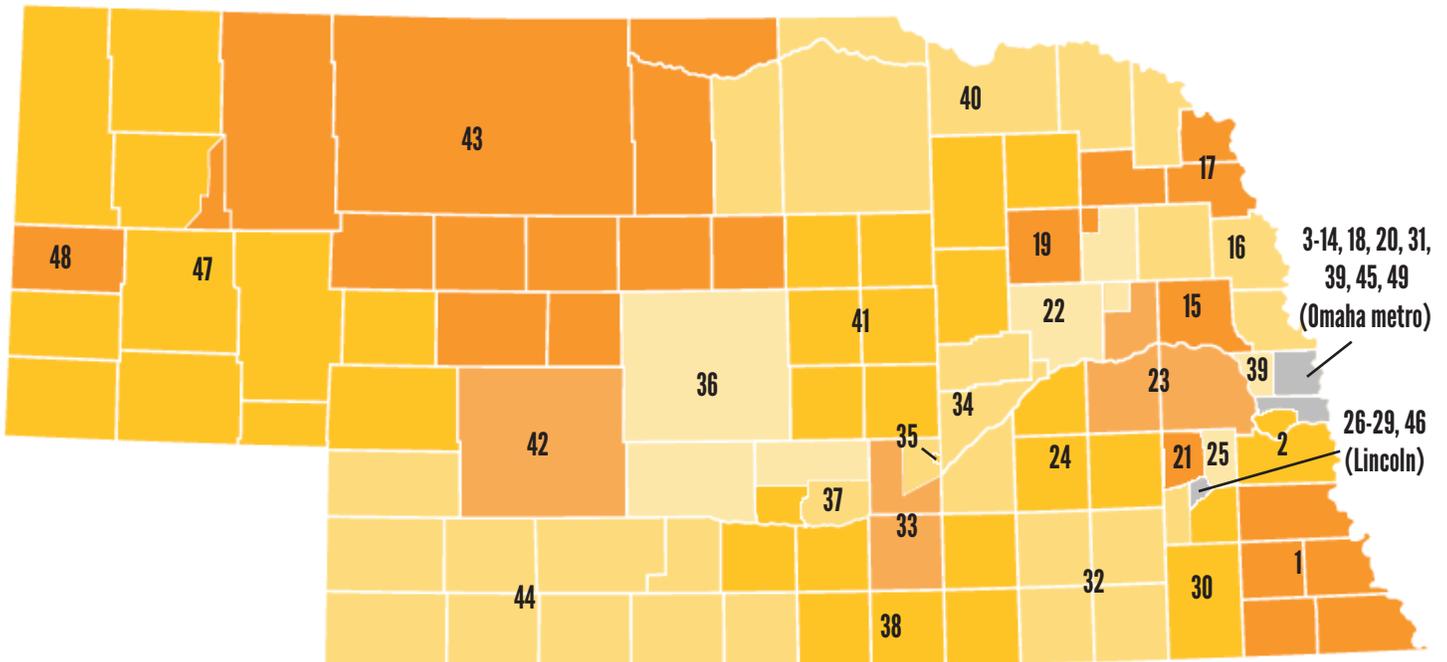
Youth are held accountable for their actions in developmentally appropriate ways that promote community safety and allow them to grow into responsible citizens.

Contacting elected officials

How to use your voice on behalf of children

Do you have something to share with elected officials about children’s issues? It’s easy to contact policymakers using these tools – a legislative map, contact information for your representatives, and a wealth of information and data at your fingertips.

1 Find your district



2 Identify your elected official or officials

2018 Nebraska Legislature

Senator	District	Office Phone	Email
Albrecht, Joni	17	471-2716	jalbrecht@leg.ne.gov
Baker, Roy	30	471-2620	rbaker@leg.ne.gov
Blood, Carol	3	471-2627	cblood@leg.ne.gov
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Williams, Matt	36	471-2642	mwilliams@leg.ne.gov
Wishart, Anna	27	471-2632	awishart@leg.ne.gov

Other elected officials

U.S. President: Donald Trump
202-456-1414, president@whitehouse.gov

U.S. Senator: Deb Fischer
202-224-6551, www.fischer.senate.gov

Nebraska Governor: Pete Ricketts
402-471-2244, www.governor.nebraska.gov

U.S. Senator: Ben Sasse
202-224-4224, www.sasse.senate.gov

Nebraska Secretary of State: John A. Gale
402-471-2554, www.sos.ne.gov

U.S. Representative-1st District: Jeff Fortenberry
202-225-4806, www.fortenberry.house.gov

Nebraska Attorney General: Doug Peterson
402-471-2682, www.ago.nebraska.gov

U.S. Representative-2nd District: Don Bacon
202-225-4155, www.bacon.house.gov

Nebraska State Treasurer: Don Stenberg
402-471-2455, www.treasurer.nebraska.gov

U.S. Representative-3rd District: Adrian Smith
202-225-6435, www.adriansmith.house.gov

3

Know your issues, share your data

www.voicesforchildren.com contains a wealth of information including:

- Legislative Priority bills
- Blog
- Kids Count NInteractive data tool
- Electronic version of the *Kids Count in Nebraska Report*

To stay current on children's legislative issues, sign up for our free advoKID email alerts on our website to help you respond to the issues affecting children in the unicameral.

To access *Kids Count Nebraska* data on the go, visit www.kidscountnebraska.com for our interactive state data tool.

To use the KIDS COUNT Data Center – the interactive home of national, state, and county level data, visit www.datacenter.kidscount.org.

To view the legislative calendar, read bills, listen live, and more, visit www.nebraskalegislature.gov.

Supporting Nebraska's Children with Disabilities

A disability is defined as a medical or other health-related condition of the body or mind that makes it more difficult for the person with the condition to do certain activities and interact with the world around them.¹ With 3.7% of Nebraska kids having a disability, 14.7% being classified as special education, and 16.7% having a special health need, we, as a state, must ensure our systems are set up in an inclusive manner so that all children have equitable access to opportunity.

Children with disabilities and their families experience barriers to their basic human rights and inclusion in our society. Their abilities are frequently overlooked and underestimated, while simultaneously their needs are given low priority. The barriers these children and their families face are more frequently the result of their environment and public policies rather than their impairment. These barriers include physical obstacles and societal attitudes,² and they must be prevented, reduced, or eliminated. Meaningful inclusion supports children with disabilities in reaching their full potential, resulting in broad societal benefits.³

Definition of Disability:

Disability is an umbrella term reflecting the interaction between a person's body and the society in which they live. People with disabilities experience one or more of the following three dimensions:

1. Impairment in body structure or function, or mental functioning, e.g. loss of a limb, loss of vision, or memory loss.
2. Activity limitation due to difficulty seeing, hearing, walking, speaking, using the hands, or solving problems.
3. Participation restrictions in normal daily activities — doing school work, engaging in social and recreational activities, and obtaining health care and preventive services.⁴

With the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act in 1990, Congress provided a clear and comprehensive mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with a disability, a record of a disability, or who are perceived as having a disability.⁵

1. World Health Organization, *Disabilities*, <http://www.who.int/topics/disabilities/en/>.

2. UNICEF, *Promoting the Rights of Children With Disabilities*, 2007, http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unyin/documents/children_disability_rights.pdf.

3. U.S. Department of Education, *Federal Policy Statement on Inclusion of Children with Disabilities in Early Childhood Programs*, 2016, <http://www.parentcenterhub.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Parent-Center-Presentation-6-23-16.pdf>.

4. World Health Organization, *Disabilities*, <http://www.who.int/topics/disabilities/en/>.

5. *Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990*.

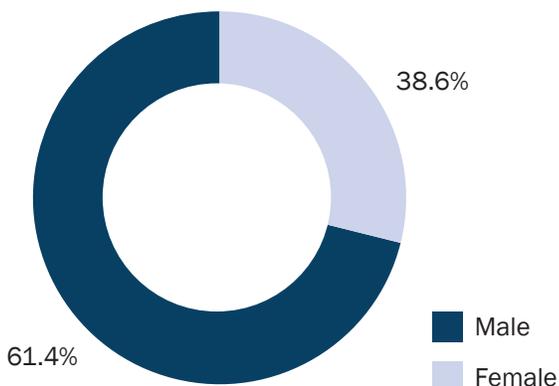
Note: For this report "children" will refer to those aged 0-17 years. While Nebraska's definition of childhood extends to age 19, national data sources do not include 18-year-olds as children, therefore it was impossible to include this year of age in most of the data here.

Demographics

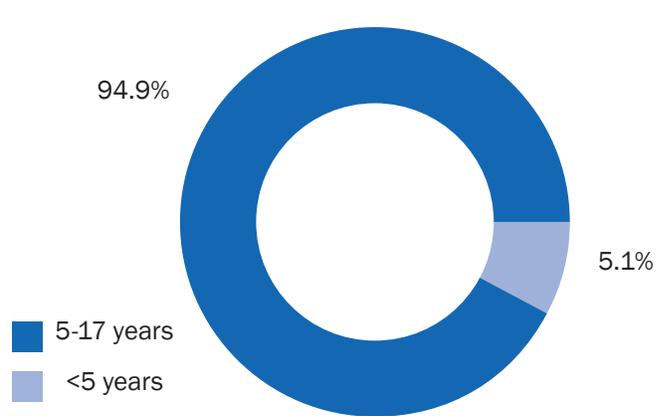
Children with disabilities are a diverse group of people with many different types of needs. Additionally, two people with the same type of disability can be affected in different ways, and some disabilities may even be hidden or not easy to see.⁶

An estimated 17,254 Nebraska children had a disability in 2015, making up 3.7% of all Nebraska kids.⁷

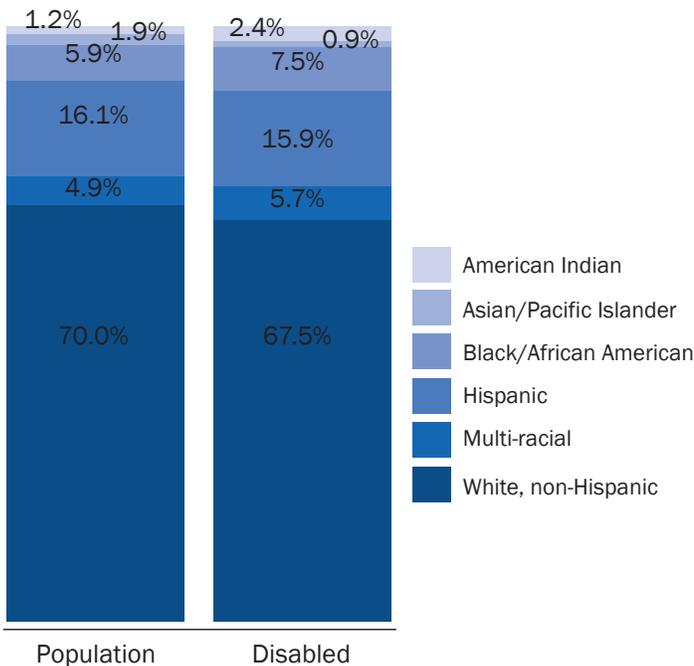
Disabled Children by Sex (2015)⁸



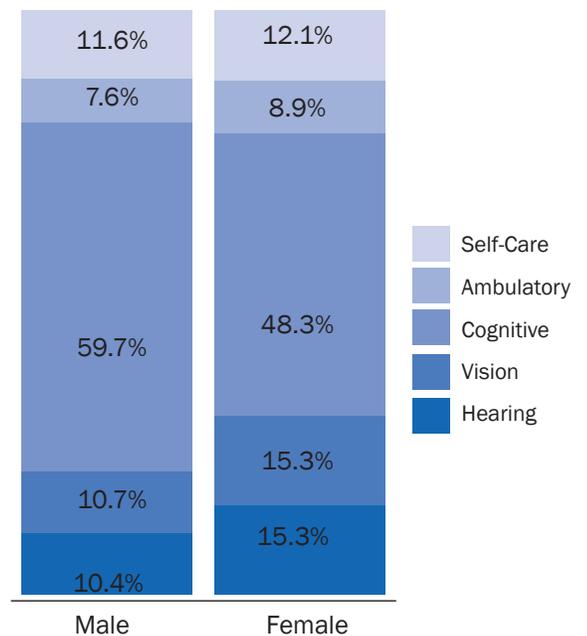
Disabled Children by Age (2015)⁸



Children by Race/Ethnicity (2015)⁹



Type of Disability by Sex (2015)¹⁰



6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Disability Overview, <https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/disability.html>.

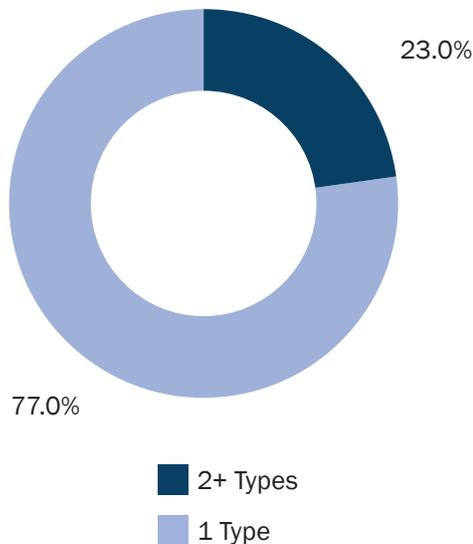
7. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B18101.

8. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B18101.

9. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B18101B-I.

10. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B18102-B18106.

Number of Disabilities (2015)¹¹



The potential root causes of disabilities in children include a large number of factors beyond just medical and maturational or developmental causes. These can include a family’s financial or economic status, perception of their social status, quality of housing, characteristics of the neighborhood where they live, opportunities for exercise or other recreation, and parental employment and education.

In line with the Kids Count in Nebraska Report’s data sections, we will examine the data outlining the experiences of children with disabilities in the areas of:

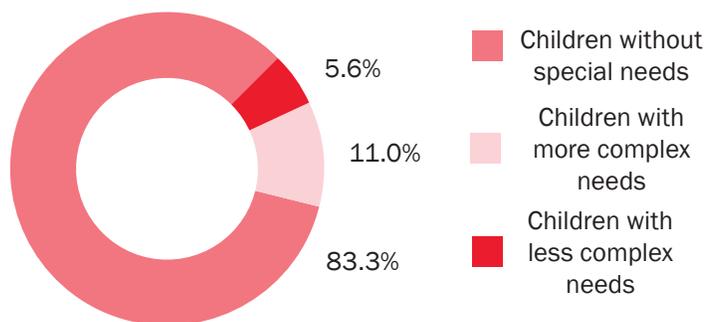
- Health,
- Education,
- Economic stability,
- Child welfare system and family supports, and
- Juvenile justice

We also make recommendations for systemic changes to ensure our state systems are supporting these children and families with unique needs and challenges.

Health

According to a 2013 study using data from the National Health Interview Survey, more children today have a disability than a decade ago.¹² Between the years of 2001 and 2010, the overall prevalence of disabilities in children increased 16.3% with nearly 6 million children nationwide having a medical disability diagnosis. This is an increase of over one million children between 2001 and 2010.¹³ The study classified conditions into three groups – physical, neurodevelopmental or mental health, and other. It was found that while disabilities related to physical health conditions had decreased, those impacting neurodevelopment and mental health experienced increased rates. This was most notable for our youngest children, with rates for children under age six nearly doubling in just two years.¹⁴ The reasons for the increase could not be pinpointed and much more research is needed to identify possible causes and solutions.

Children by Special Health Care Need Complexity (2016)^{15,16}



11. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table C18108.

12. American Academy of Pediatrics, Childhood Disability Rate Jumps 16% Over Past Decade, 2013, <https://www.aap.org/en-us/about-the-aap/aap-press-room/pages/Childhood-Disability-Rate-Jumps.asp>.

13. American Academy of Pediatrics, Childhood Disability Rate Jumps 16% Over Past Decade, 2013, <https://www.aap.org/en-us/about-the-aap/aap-press-room/pages/Childhood-Disability-Rate-Jumps.asp>.

14. American Academy of Pediatrics, Childhood Disability Rate Jumps 16% Over Past Decade, 2013, <https://www.aap.org/en-us/about-the-aap/aap-press-room/pages/Childhood-Disability-Rate-Jumps.asp>.

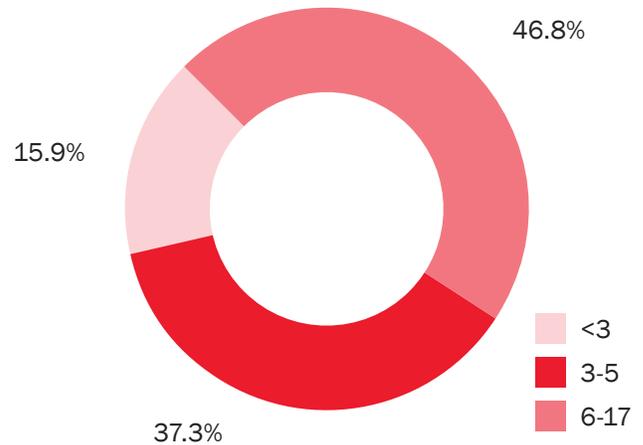
15. 2016 National Survey of Children’s Health.

16. A special health care need is defined by the federal Maternal and Child Health Bureau as a child having a current health consequence due to medical, behavioral, or other type of health condition that has lasted or is expected to last at least a year. Due to lack of data on children with a disability diagnosis this classification must be used for some data points on the population of Nebraska children experiencing special, long-lasting health conditions.

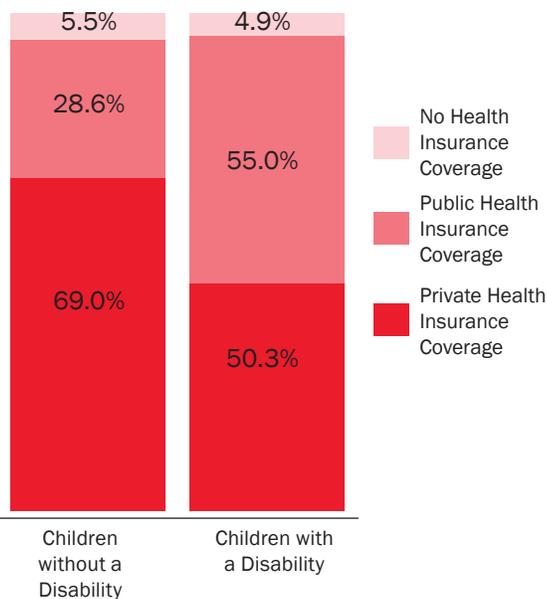
Of all Nebraska children, 6.7% received services for their special health care need – but only 16% who needed services began receiving them before the age of three.¹⁷

Evidence suggests that health insurance coverage improves access to healthcare for children with disabilities, including having a primary care provider, reducing unmet medical and oral health needs, receiving care in a timely manner, being able to reach a specialist, and having access to ancillary services.¹⁹

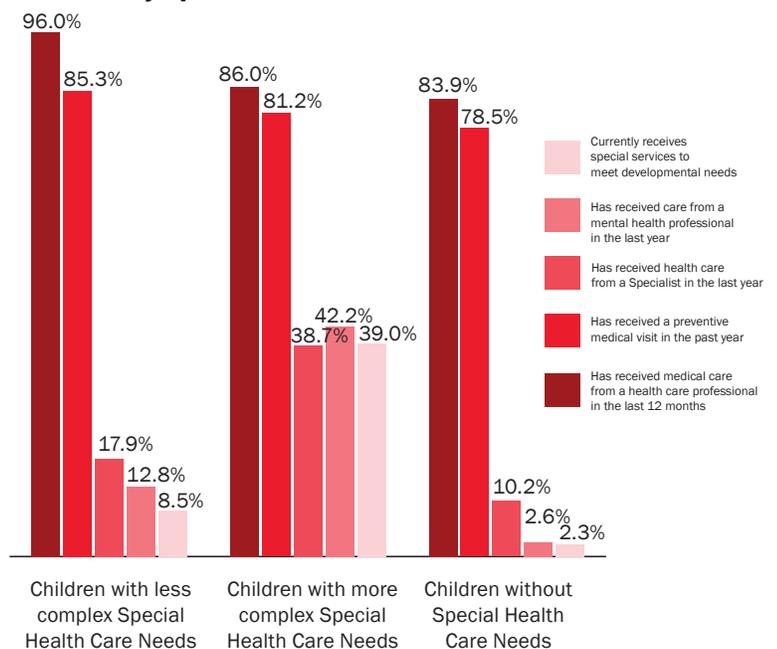
Age Children With Special Health Care Needs Began Receiving Services (2016)¹⁸



Children's Health Insurance Coverage Type (2015)²⁰



Receipt of Care from a Health Care Professional by Special Health Care Need Status (2016)²¹



Children with disabilities present higher medical needs to maintain health and wellness. When compared to the general child population, children with disabilities are more likely to be covered under public health insurance programs. Medicaid and CHIP must be preserved to ensure the basic needs of children with disabilities are met, and our public insurance systems must be strengthened to provide the timely, necessary care these children need to thrive.

17. 2016 National Survey of Children's Health.

18. 2016 National Survey of Children's Health.

19. Szilagyi, P., *Health Insurance and Children with Disabilities, The Future of Children, Princeton-Brookings, 2012.*

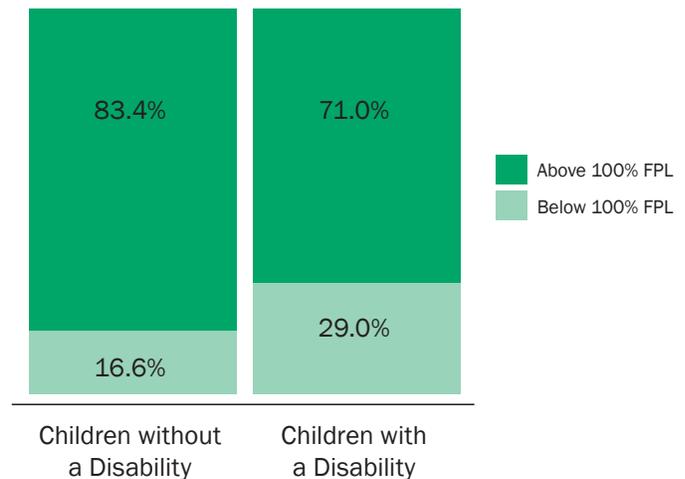
20. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B18135.

21. 2016 National Survey of Children's Health.

Economic Stability

Children living in poverty are diagnosed with a disability at disproportionate rates.²² Poverty is a pervasive barrier and is shown as both a cause and consequence of disability. Children living in poverty have much greater vulnerability to disease, especially during infancy and early childhood. Impoverished families are also less likely to receive adequate health care, or to be able to pay for basic medical needs and other necessary services. The costs of caring for a child with a disability present further economic hardship for families, in many cases necessitating a parent not working or contributing to family income.²³

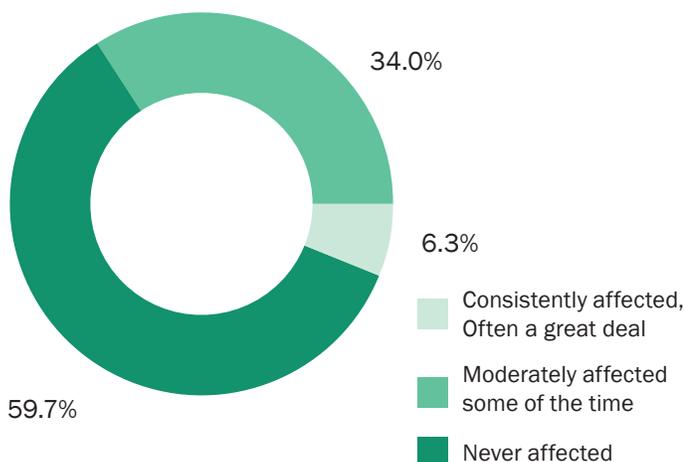
Children in Poverty (2015)²⁴



Data show a link between the complexity of a special health care need and the financial strain placed on a family.²⁵ Among Nebraska children with special health care needs, 21.5% of parents of children with less complex and 31.0% with more complex needs cited that they had difficulty paying their children’s medical bills. Unsurprisingly, the families of children with special health care needs show higher rates of out-of-pocket medical expenses compared to their peers without special health care needs.

A child with special health care needs invariably impact the caregivers financial and career decisions. Over 1 in 5 (22.6%) Nebraska parents of children with special health care needs reported their child’s condition caused financial challenges for the family. Caring for a child with special health care needs requires time devoted specifically to their health care needs, 8.9% of parents report spending 11 or more hours per week providing or coordinating their children’s health care. To have the time to care for their children, 17.8% of children with special health care needs had a family member cut back or stop working and 17.2% had a parent avoid changing jobs in order to maintain current health care insurance.²⁶

Effect of Health Conditions On Daily Activities (2016)²⁷



22. American Academy of Pediatrics, *Childhood Disability Rate Jumps 16% Over Past Decade*, 2013, <https://www.aap.org/en-us/about-the-aap/aap-press-room/pages/Childhood-Disability-Rate-Jumps.asp>.

23. UNICEF, *Promoting the Rights of Children with Disabilities*, 2007, http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/nyin/documents/children_disability_rights.pdf.

24. U.S. Census Bureau, *2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates*, Table C18130.

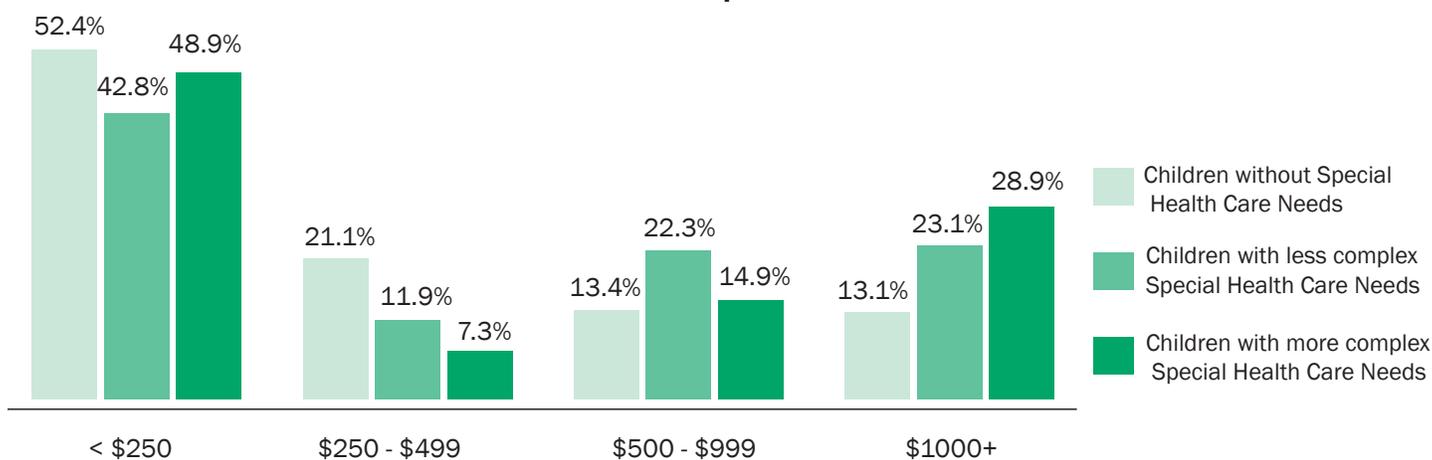
25. *2016 National Survey of Children’s Health*.

26. *2009/2010 National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs*.

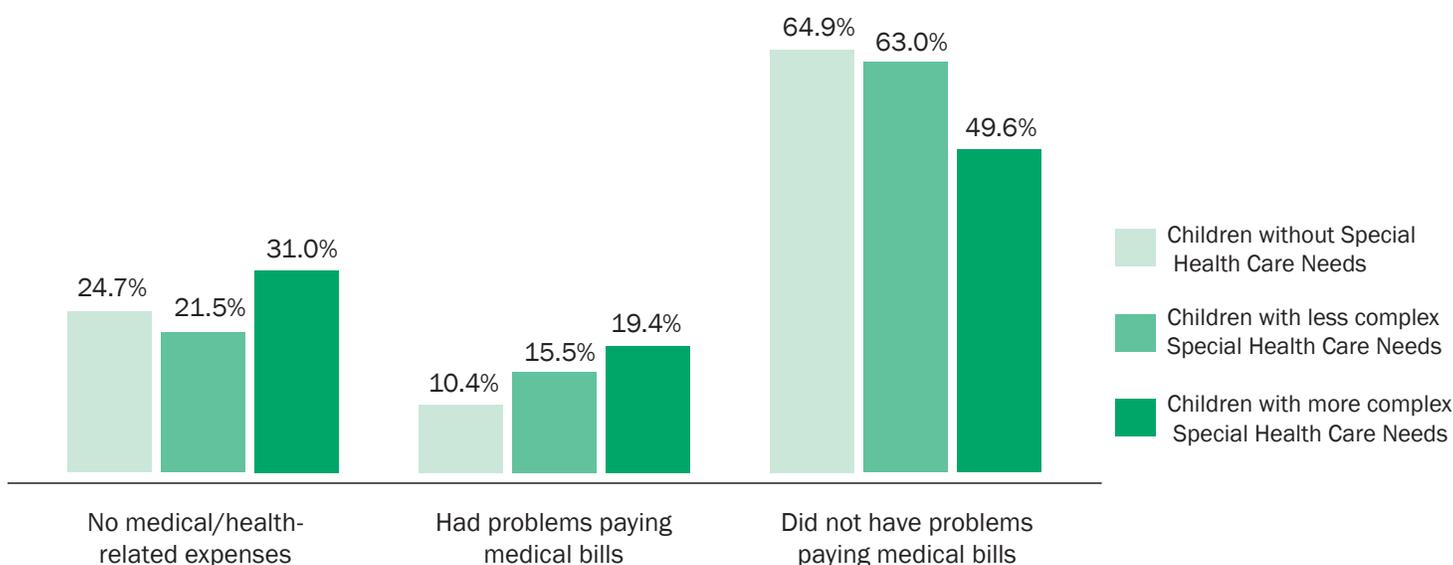
27. *2016 National Survey of Children’s Health*.

Health insurance coverage reduces financial barriers to accessing preventive care and necessary specialist visits. There is no evidence of increased expenditures on health care for children with disabilities based on health insurance coverage status. Parents cite similar amounts of health care utilization for their child with disabilities despite their insurance coverage status. Findings show that having health insurance works to reduce parental out-of-pocket expenditures.²⁸

Out-of-Pocket Expenses (2016)²⁹



Paying Medical Bills (2016)³⁰



28. Szilagyi, P., *Health Insurance and Children with Disabilities, The Future of Children, Princeton-Brookings, 2012.*

29. 2016 National Survey of Children's Health.

30. 2016 National Survey of Children's Health.

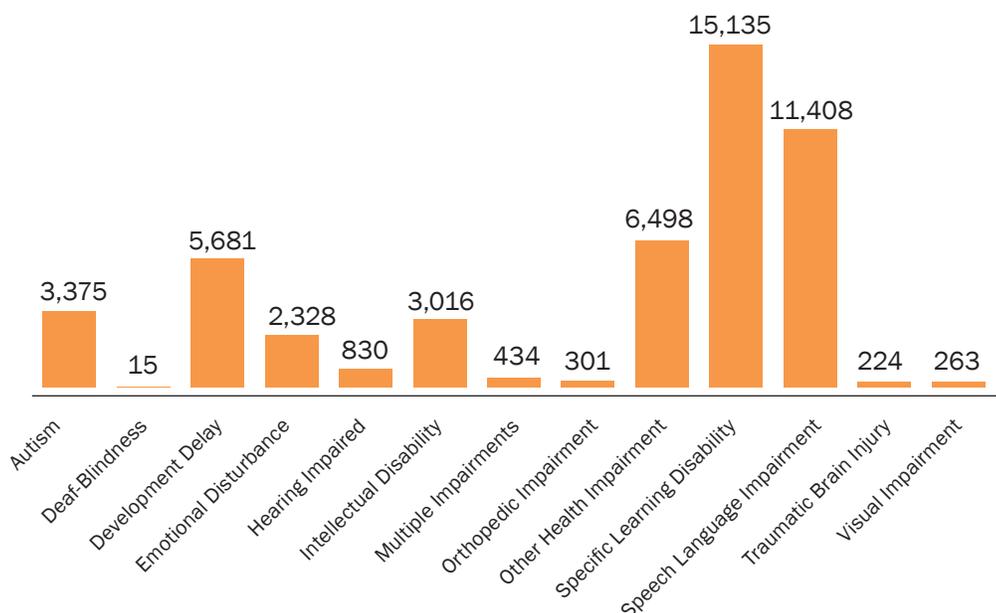
Education

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) provides for the services of infants, toddlers, children, and youth with disabilities with the stated purpose:

- “to ensure that all children with disabilities have available to them a free and appropriate public education that emphasizes special education and related services designed to meet their unique needs and prepare them for further education, employment, and independent living;
- to ensure that the rights of children with disabilities and parents of such children are protected;
- to assist states, localities, educational service agencies, and Federal agencies to provide for the education of all children with disabilities;
- to assist states in the implementation of a statewide, comprehensive, coordinated, multidisciplinary, interagency system of early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families;
- to ensure that educators and parents have the necessary tools to improve educational results for children with disabilities by supporting system improvement activities; coordinated research and personnel preparation; coordinated technical assistance, dissemination, and support; and technology development and media services;
- to assess, and ensure the effectiveness of, efforts to educate children with disabilities.”³¹

In the 2015/16 school year, Nebraska had 49,508 young people classified as special education, with specific learning disabilities and speech language impairment having the highest prevalence.³²

Students Classified as Special Education by Disability (2015/16)³³

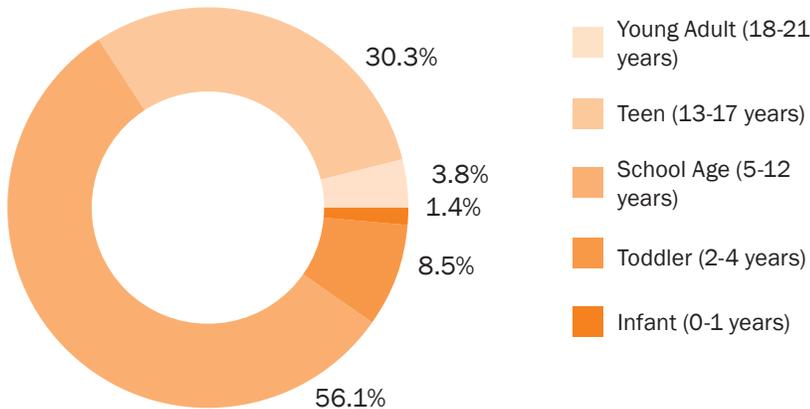


31. Department of Education, *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, About IDEA*, <https://sites.ed.gov/idea/about-idea/>.

32. Nebraska Department of Education.

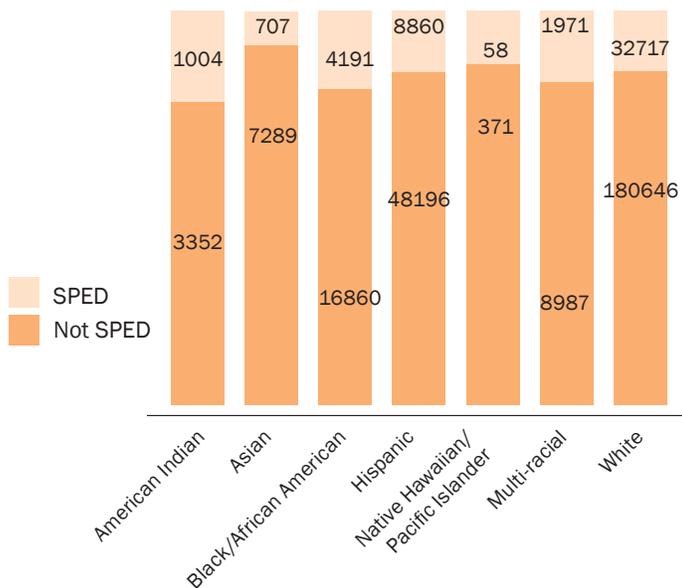
33. Nebraska Department of Education.

Students Classified as Special Education by Age (2015/16)³⁴

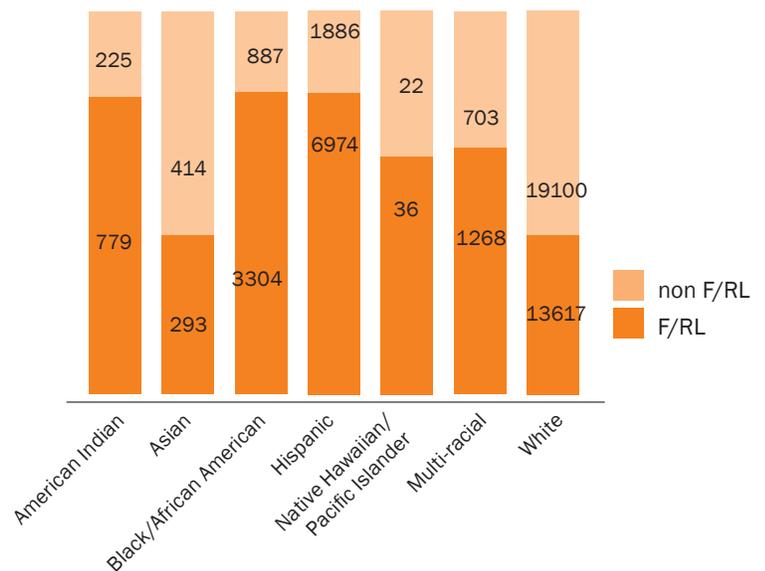


Children of color and low-income children are classified as special education at disproportionate rates. American Indian and Black/African American children have the greatest rate of special education classification, with 23.0% and 19.9% respectively.³⁵ More than half of children in special education qualify for free or reduced lunch, with even higher rates for non-White and non-Asian children.³⁶

Students Classified as Special Education by Race (2015/16 School Year)³⁷



Students classified as Special Education by Race and Free/Reduced Lunch Qualification (2015/16 School Year)³⁸



Research has shown experiencing most of academic instruction within general education is associated with better outcomes for children. Furthermore, IDEA requires qualifying children be educated in the “least restrictive environment” to the maximum extent possible.³⁹ Despite increases in the amount of time students with learning disabilities spend in general education classrooms, the performance of these students continues to lag behind the general student population.

34. Nebraska Department of Education.

35. Nebraska Department of Education.

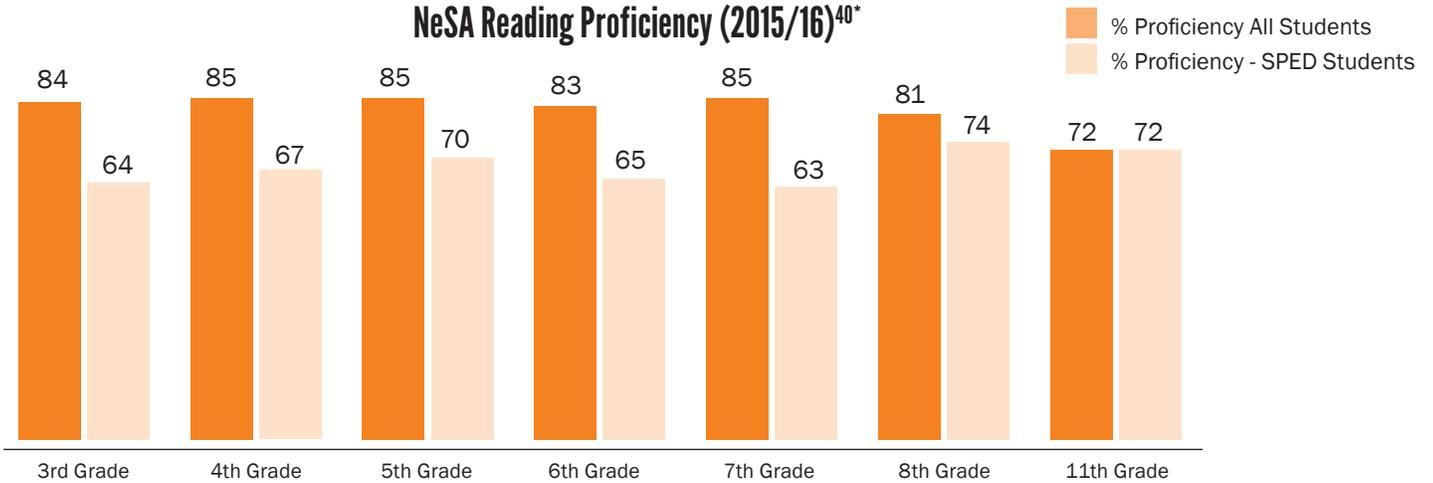
36. Nebraska Department of Education.

37. Nebraska Department of Education.

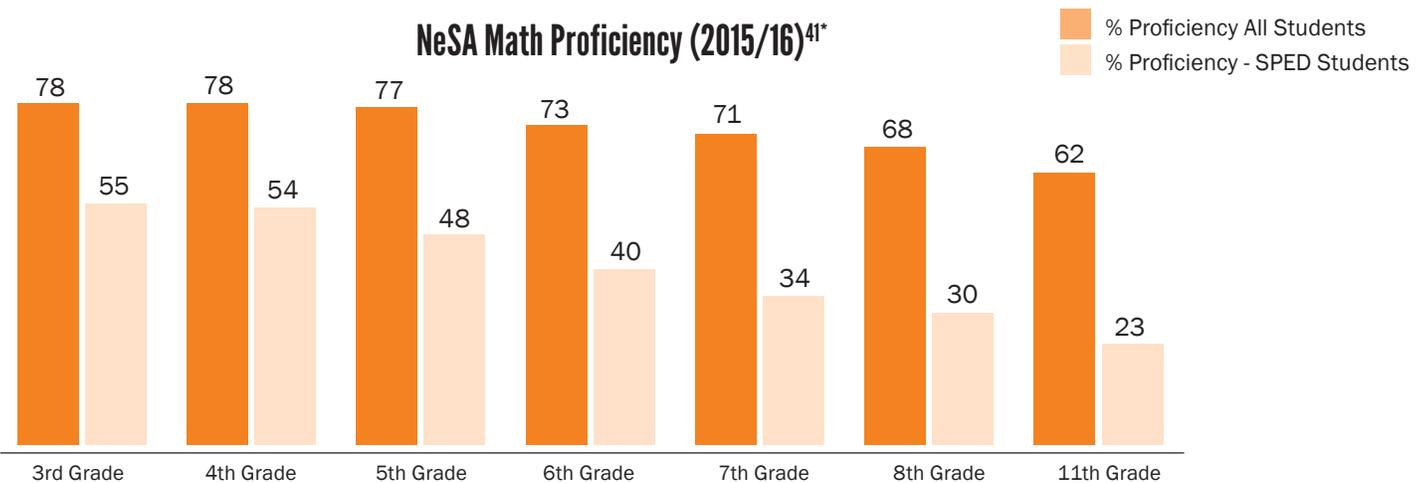
38. Nebraska Department of Education.

39. National Center for Learning Disabilities, *The State of Learning Disabilities, 2014*, <https://www.nclld.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/2014-State-of-LD.pdf>.

NeSA Reading Proficiency (2015/16)^{40*}



NeSA Math Proficiency (2015/16)^{41*}



It is estimated that up to 90% of the 6.6 million students in special education nationwide can be fully capable of graduating from high school and prepared for college or a career if they receive proper support along the way.⁴² In Nebraska, only 70% of special education students graduate in four years, though the rate is near 90% after seven years.⁴³

40. 2015/16 Nebraska Education Profile, Nebraska Department of Education.

41. 2015/16 Nebraska Education Profile, Nebraska Department of Education.

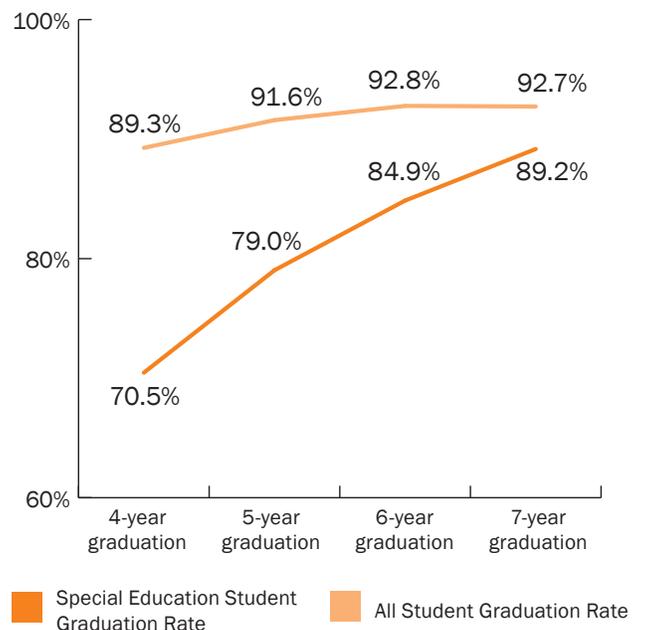
42. The Hechinger Report, *Almost all students with disabilities are capable of graduating on time. Here's why they're not, 2017*, <http://hechingerreport.org/high-schools-fail-provide-legally-required-education-students-disabilities/>.

43. Nebraska Department of Education.

44. Nebraska Department of Education.

*NeSA proficiency rates shown here are for students who take the standard NeSA test, with or without accommodations.

Graduation Rate 4-7 years (2015/16 School Year)⁴⁴



Family Support and The Child Welfare System

Raising a child with a disability can be incredibly challenging. It is apparent that families of children with a disability are under significant stress and require numerous community and system supports to help their child grow and develop the best they can and eventually contribute to society. An effective child welfare system works to ensure that children grow up in safe, permanent, and loving homes while strengthening families and minimizing trauma through timely and appropriate action.⁴⁵ Researchers believe that societal attitudes and lack of knowledge regarding children with disabilities place them at greater risk for abuse and neglect. When considering these increased risks, efforts to prevent and correct maltreatment must be coordinated and multifaceted. Community-level supports must work to embrace children with disabilities as valuable parts of society and promote inclusion of them in everyday life. Families need community supports in connecting to appropriate treatment for their child, training to manage their child's condition, and a safe space to receive emotional support to help them cope with the unique challenges presented when raising a child with a disability.

The Arc of Nebraska's 2013 Family Support Project conducted focus groups with the caregivers of Nebraska's children with intellectual or developmental disabilities. Several themes in system interaction emerged, including:

- **Inadequate training:** Providers and service coordinators were not well trained and lacked adequate information on programs and the needs of the child and their families. Families also felt they received little training on the care and therapy of their child from medical professionals and providers, resulting in difficulty providing consistent support and care.
- **Difficulty in the referral process:** Medical professionals often failed to provide needed referrals for infants, the verification process for early childhood services were inconsistent, and program information and referrals were not provided by professionals.
- **Respite:** Accessing respite for caregivers was difficult and those who failed or were unable to use their respite care allotment were often be deemed ineligible for the service. Problems with respite provider payment were also reported.
- **Transportation:** Confusion regarding eligibility for transportation services and scheduling were reported. Caregivers also identified that many therapies and other services necessitated traveling long distances, which is costly to families and requires time away from work.
- **Medical capacity:** Caregivers reported difficulty accessing specialized medical services, especially in rural communities.
- **Special education:** Children continued to be segregated and isolated from their general education peers, and schools lack necessary supports to serve children in classrooms. Families perceived that Individual Education Plans either were not written or were not being implemented as written.
- **System responsiveness:** Caregivers reported difficulties with ACCESSNebraska and a gap in access to a service coordinator after the child's age of three.⁴⁶

45. *Voices for Children in Nebraska, Pro-Kid Policy Plan, 2016.*

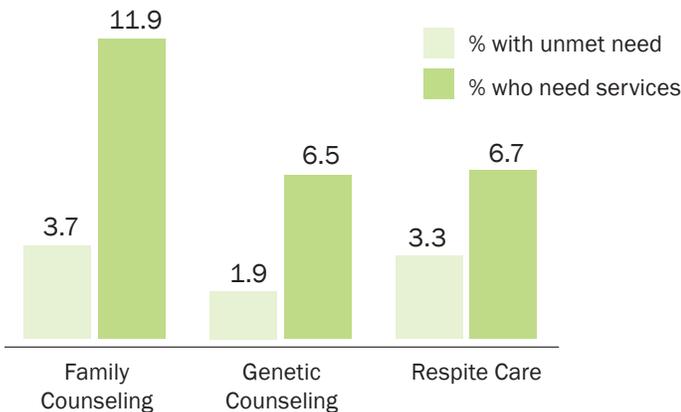
46. *The Arc of Nebraska, Report of the Nebraska 2013 Family Support Survey, http://dhhs.ne.gov/developmental_disabilities/Documents/Family%20Supports%20Project%20Report%205-14.pdf.*

Nebraska ranked 49th in state expenditures for families with a child with an intellectual or developmental disability.⁴⁷

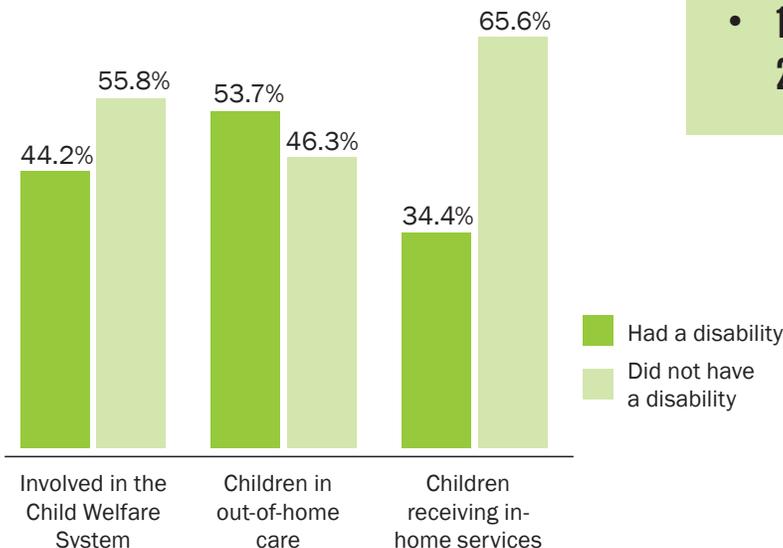
The 2009/10 National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs identified that:

- 70.7%** of Nebraska parents of children with special health care needs report that community-based services are organized so that families can use them easily.
- 71.5%** of Nebraska families report having no difficulties or delays in receiving community-based services.
- 92.8%** of Nebraska families report they are sometimes or never frustrated in obtaining services.⁴⁸

Percent of U.S. Children with Special Health Care Needs who need family support services (2016)⁴⁹



Child Welfare System Involvement (2016)⁵¹



Children with disabilities are disproportionately represented in the child welfare system. While they make up only an estimated 3.7% of all Nebraska children,⁵⁰ 44.2% of children involved in the child welfare system have some type of disability diagnosis. This disproportionality is even more exaggerated among children who have been removed from their home.

- 26% of Nebraska children with disabilities were involved in the child welfare system in 2016.**
- 19% were in out-of-home care at some point in 2016.**
- 11% received in-home care services at some point in 2016.**^{52,53}

47. The Arc of Nebraska, Report of the Nebraska 2013 Family Support Survey, http://dhhs.ne.gov/developmental_disabilities/Documents/Family%20Supports%20Project%20Report%205-14.pdf.

48. 2009/2010 National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs.

49. 2009/2010 National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs.

50. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B18101.

51. Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services.

52. Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services.

53. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B18101.

Juvenile Justice

School discipline policies have been implemented in recent decades establishing a non-academic interaction between students, schools, and juvenile and criminal justice systems. This interaction is known as the school to prison pipeline, and can start very early for children and adolescents who are classified as special education. An estimated one in three youth who are arrested has a disability, ranging from emotional to learning disabilities, and some researchers estimate the figure may be as high as 70%.⁵⁴ In the U.S., students with emotional disabilities are three times more likely to be arrested before leaving high school than others in the general population.⁵⁵ When kids with disabilities end up behind bars, their education can become minimal or non-existent — though federal law requires that they continue to receive an education until age 21.⁵⁶

2013/14 data from the Office of Civil Rights Data Collection show dramatic disproportionality in rates of public school students with disabilities receiving referral to law enforcement. Overall, 5.0 per 1,000 Nebraska students were referred to the juvenile justice system, but the rate doubled for students with a disability, with 10.0 per 1,000 students receiving a referral. Referrals of students with disabilities comprised 33% of all referrals.⁵⁷ Without the appropriate diagnosis of a disability and the services that schools must provide, some students are referred to the court simply because their disabilities have not been adequately addressed. To effectively counteract the disproportionate rates of children with disabilities falling into the school to prison pipeline, it is the responsibility of our education system to work to eliminate disparities in discipline practices, create a supportive and nurturing school climate, better train and develop school staff, build partnerships in communities, and engage students and families.⁵⁸

Conclusion and Recommendations:

Disabilities affect thousands of Nebraska children, and we must work to ensure that all children have the tools they need to live a happy, healthy, and fulfilling life and become contributing members of society. State and federal systems are necessary to support people with disabilities and their families.⁵⁹ Our systems must ensure that community resources are accessible to support families as their children grow and develop, whether that is assistance with medical expenses, respite care services, specialized healthcare, mental health services, or adequate special education. The data identify many disparate outcomes for children with disabilities, and we should do more as a state to provide the best possible opportunities for children with disabilities and their families. Voices for Children in Nebraska recommends:

- **Increased community-based resources and supports available to families including training, counseling, referrals, and respite care.** Families and caregivers of children with disabilities have higher needs for services to care for their child. By ensuring our state has adequate access to mental health care, specialized medical care, well trained service coordinators, and a solid network of appropriately trained and compensated respite care providers, caregivers can more effectively coordinate the services their child needs while maintaining their own mental and emotional health.

54. *The Hechinger Report, Pipeline to Prison: Special education too often leads to jail for thousands of American Children, 2014, <http://hechingerreport.org/pipeline-prison-special-education-often-leads-jail-thousands-american-children/>.*

55. *The Hechinger Report, Pipeline to Prison: Special education too often leads to jail for thousands of American Children, 2014, <http://hechingerreport.org/pipeline-prison-special-education-often-leads-jail-thousands-american-children/>.*

56. *The Hechinger Report, Pipeline to Prison: Special education too often leads to jail for thousands of American Children, 2014, <http://hechingerreport.org/pipeline-prison-special-education-often-leads-jail-thousands-american-children/>.*

57. *U.S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights, Civil Rights Data Collection, 2013/14 State and National Estimations.*

58. *National Education Association, Discipline and the School-To-Prison Pipeline, 2016.*

59. *The Arc, Position Statements, Systems Summary.*

- **Protect and preserve Medicaid.** Medicaid provides a lifeline for children with disabilities with more than half relying on public insurance coverage to meet the wide range of services and supports their condition requires. Without Medicaid, many children would likely have no health insurance at all. Currently, efforts to cap federal funds for Medicaid are under way. Children with disabilities would be disproportionately impacted by these caps due to their higher usage of medical services, and caps could put their health at risk. Caps on Medicaid would result in children not getting the comprehensive care they need and a loss in services that children with disabilities and their families must depend on.
- **Expand early screening and diagnosis procedures.** Children’s outcomes can be improved through earlier diagnosis allowing physical and educational interventions to begin sooner. 84% of Nebraska’s children with special health care needs to who require services, did not begin receiving services before age three.⁶⁰ Services to young children who have or are at risk for developmental delays have shown to positively impact health, language and communication, cognitive development, and social and emotional development.⁶¹ Identifying need as early as possible allows for services to begin when a child’s brain is most capable of change. Early diagnosis and service reduces incidence of future problems in learning behavior, and health status. Intervention is likely to be more effective, and is less costly, when provided earlier in life.⁶²
- **Increase funding to schools to exceed “more than de minimis” IDEA requirement.** When schools fail to give an individual student the right services and the right support through high school, they not only fail the students, they violate federal law. The IDEA requires that school districts identify students in need of special education services and then provide them a free education that is appropriate for their individual needs. School districts commonly lack the necessary funding to go above and beyond a standard special education curriculum. By ensuring proper diagnosis and timely services, students can be set up with the best possible chance of success. When special education teachers are lacking experience or have too large of caseloads it is impossible to serve student’s with disabilities needs appropriately. Minimizing special education caseloads and allowing teachers the ability to provide greater individualized services leads to better outcomes for children and families.
- **Expand wrap-around services for youth who become involved in the juvenile justice system.** Youth with disabilities need a wide range of individual supports. Research shows that providing comprehensive services to these youth when they display delinquent behaviors produces positive results. Community-based, family-focused, and prevention-oriented supports need to be in place to prevent and reduce delinquency by both addressing risk factors and building protective factors to insulate children at risk.

60. 2016 National Survey of Children’s Health.

61. The National Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center, *The Importance of Early Intervention for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities and Their Families*, 2011.

62. Center for the Developing Child at Harvard University, *The Foundations of Lifelong Health are Built in Early Childhood*, 2010, <https://developingchild.harvard.edu/resources/the-foundations-of-lifelong-health-are-built-in-early-childhood/>.

Race & Opportunity Index

Nebraska was founded under values of opportunity and equality for all, but when looking at the data and research on Nebraska’s children and families, a harsher reality is uncovered – one of disparity and lack of equitable chance of future success and opportunity for children of color. In response to this, the *Index of Race & Opportunity for Nebraska Children* was created. A composite score of 13 indicators of child well-being was calculated to highlight disparities in opportunity and measure progress toward race equity and inclusion.



EDUCATION

- 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in school
- Reading proficiently at 3rd grade
- 16-24-year-olds employed or attending school



HEALTH

- Children with health insurance coverage
- Infants receiving adequate prenatal care



ECONOMIC STABILITY

- Children living above the Federal Poverty Level
- Median family income
- Children living in a low-poverty areas



JUVENILE JUSTICE

- Youth who have completed a diversion program successfully
- Youth who have completed probation successfully



CHILD WELFARE

- Children not involved in the child welfare system
- Children who are wards of the state, but are living at home
- Children who are living in out-of-home care, but have done so in three or fewer placements

OVERALL INDEX SCORES OUT OF A POSSIBLE 100

7 KEY STEPS

Used to help advance and embed race equity and inclusion at all levels of policy creation

STEP 1

Establish an understanding of race equity and inclusion principles.

STEP 2

Engage affected populations and stakeholders.

STEP 3

Gather and analyze disaggregated data.

STEP 4

Conduct systems analysis of root causes of inequities.

STEP 5

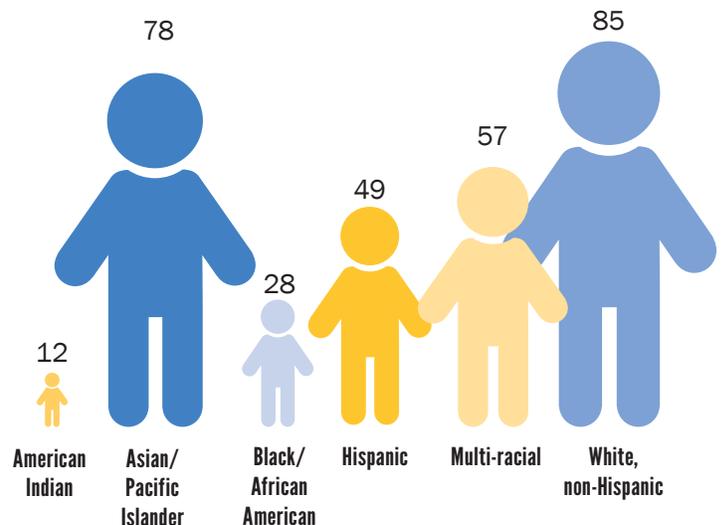
Identify strategies and target resources to address root causes of inequities.

STEP 6

Conduct race equity impact assessment for all policies and decision making.

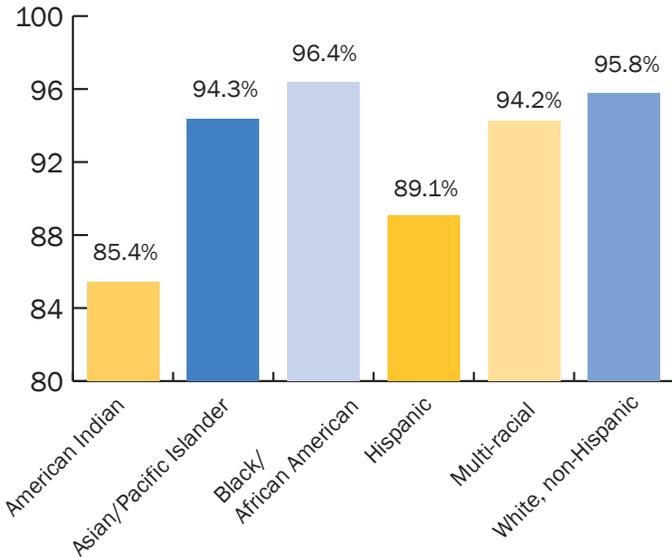
STEP 7

Continuously evaluate effectiveness and adapt strategies.

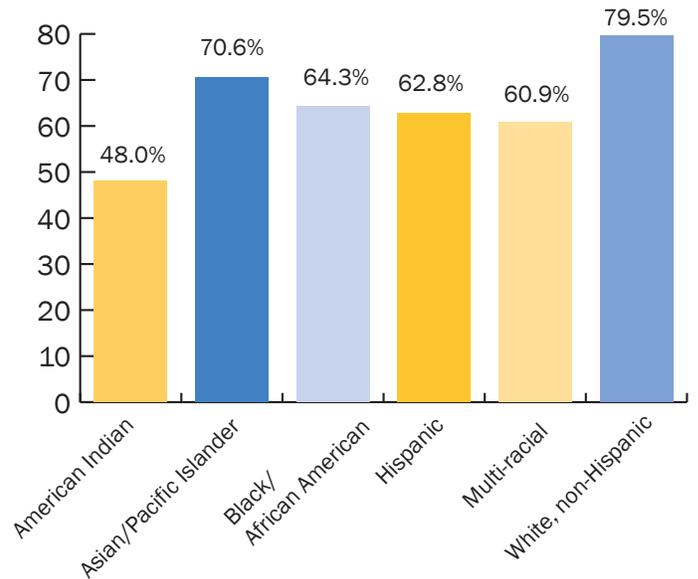


Race & Opportunity Index

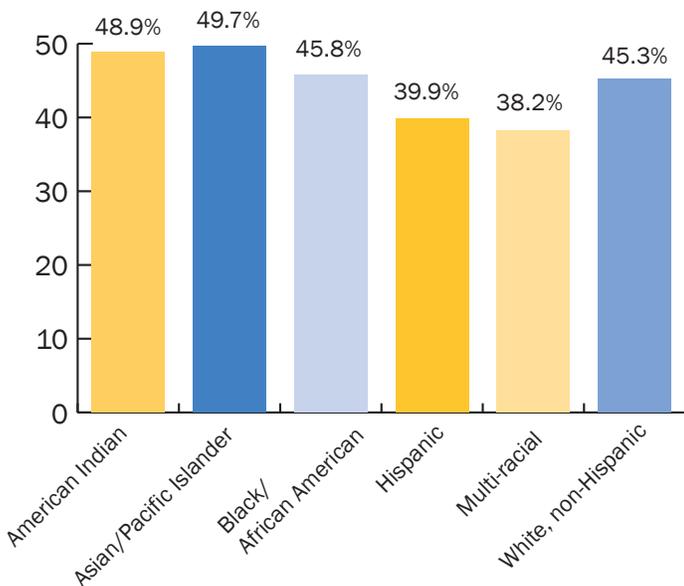
Children with health insurance coverage (2015)¹



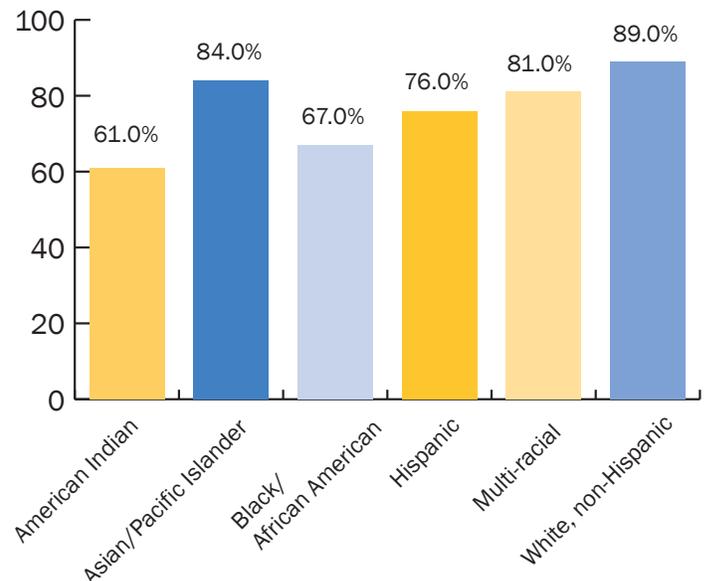
Infants receiving adequate prenatal care (2016)²



3- and 4-year olds enrolled in school (2015)³



3rd graders reading proficiently (2015/16)⁴



1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, Tables C27001B-I.

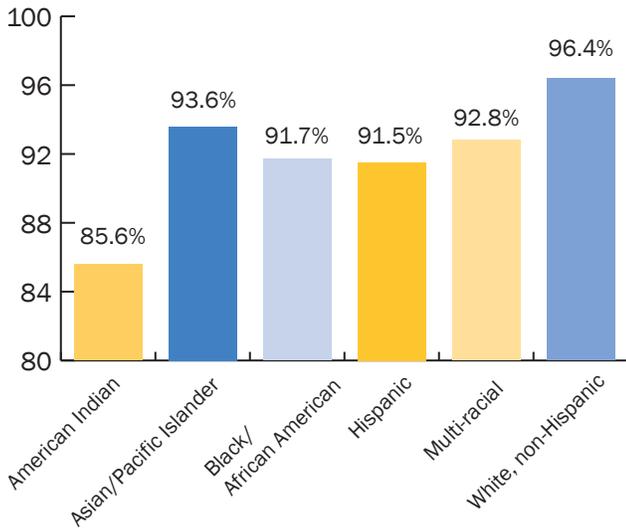
2. Vital Statistics.

3. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Samples.

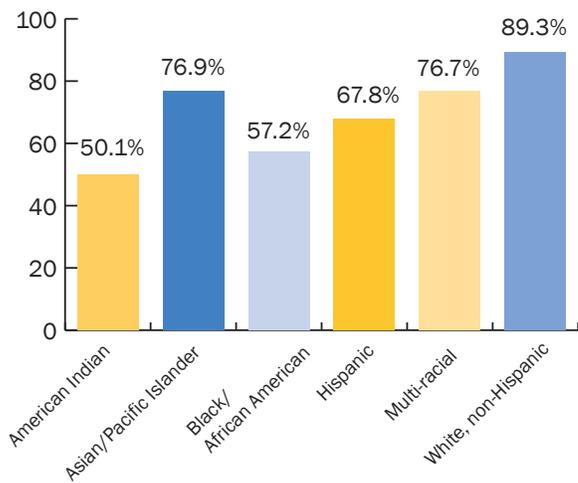
4. Nebraska Department of Education, 2015/16 Nebraska Education Profile, NESAs.

Race & Opportunity Index

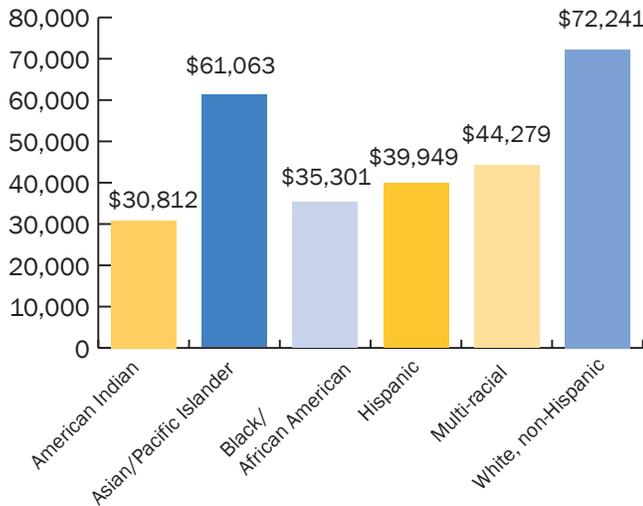
16-24-year olds in school or employed (2015)⁵



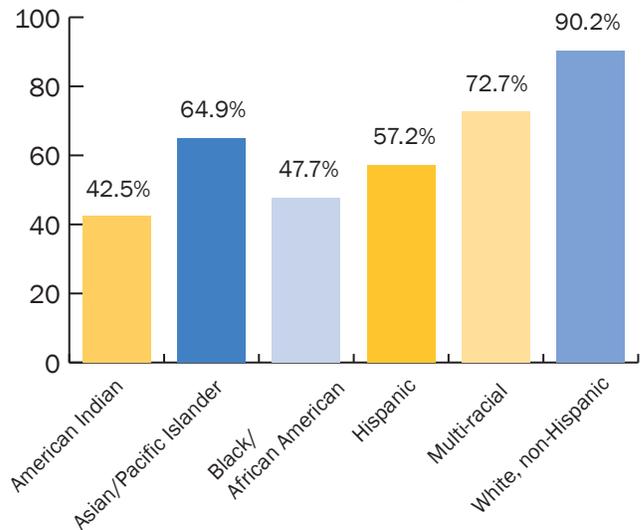
Children living above the federal poverty line (2015)⁶



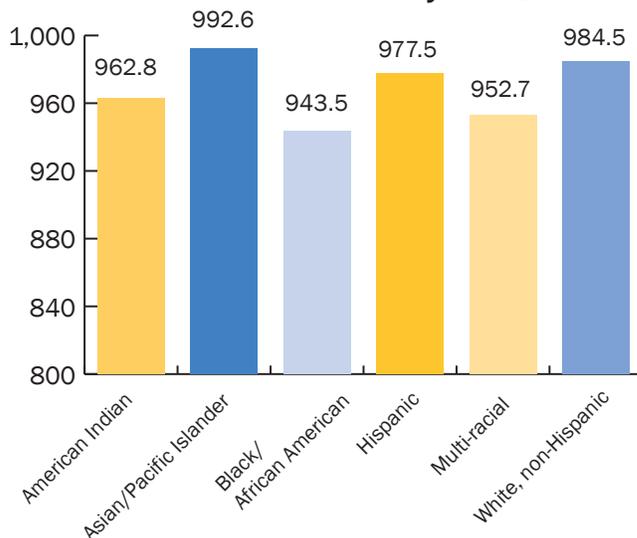
Median family income (2015)⁷



Children living in areas that are low poverty (2015)⁸



Children not involved in the child welfare system [Rate/1000] (2016)⁹



5. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Samples.

6. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, Tables B17001B-I.

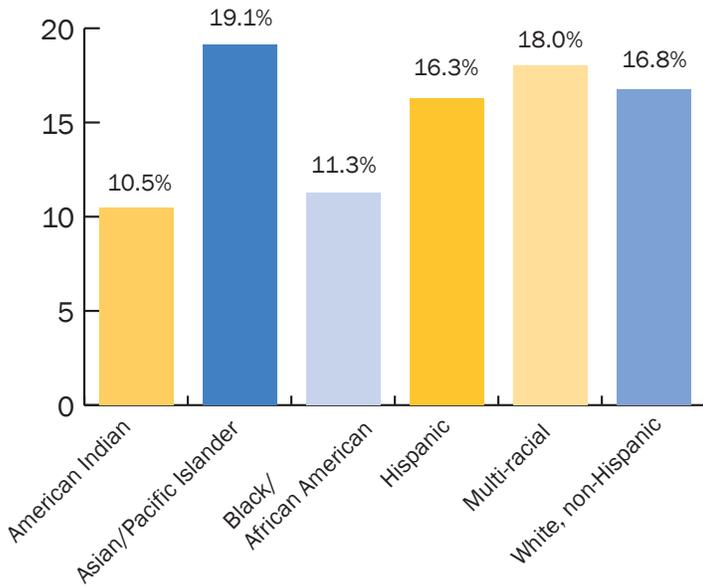
7. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, Tables B19113B-I.

8. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, Tables B17001B-I, B01001B-I.

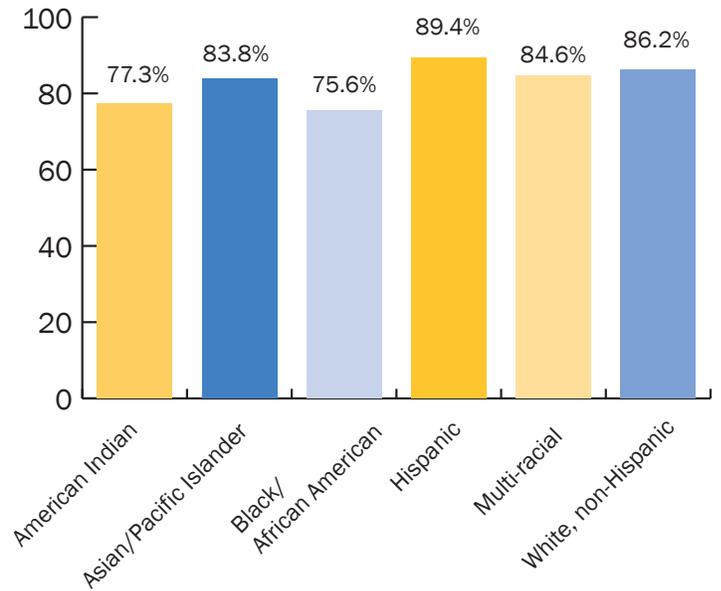
9. Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services.

Race & Opportunity Index

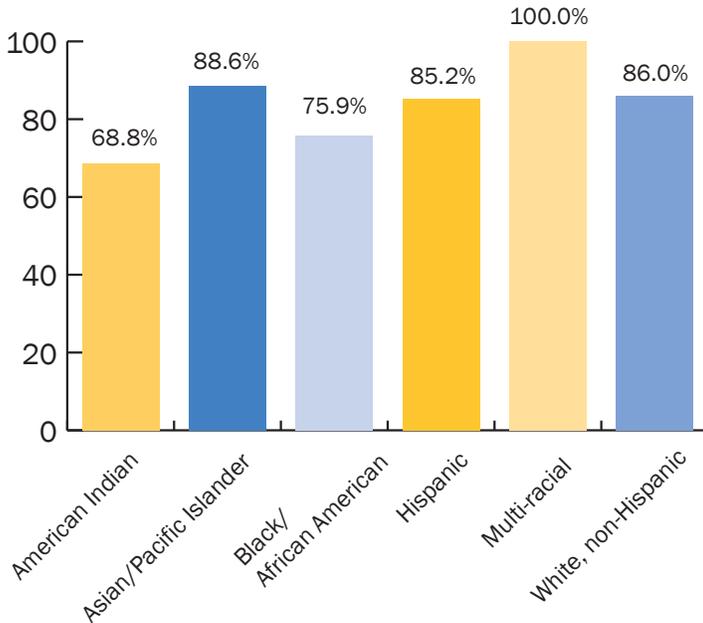
State Wards receiving in-home services (2016)¹⁰



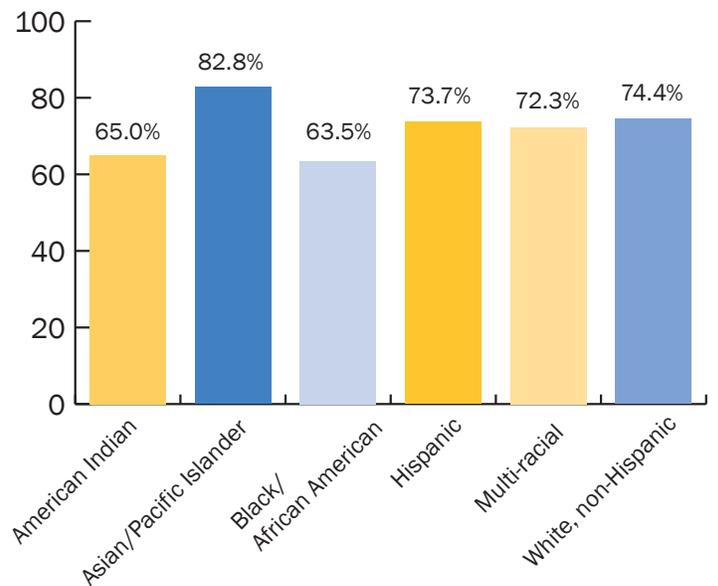
Children with three or fewer out-of-home placements (2016)¹¹



Youth successfully completing diversion (2016)¹²



Youth successfully completing probation (2016)¹³



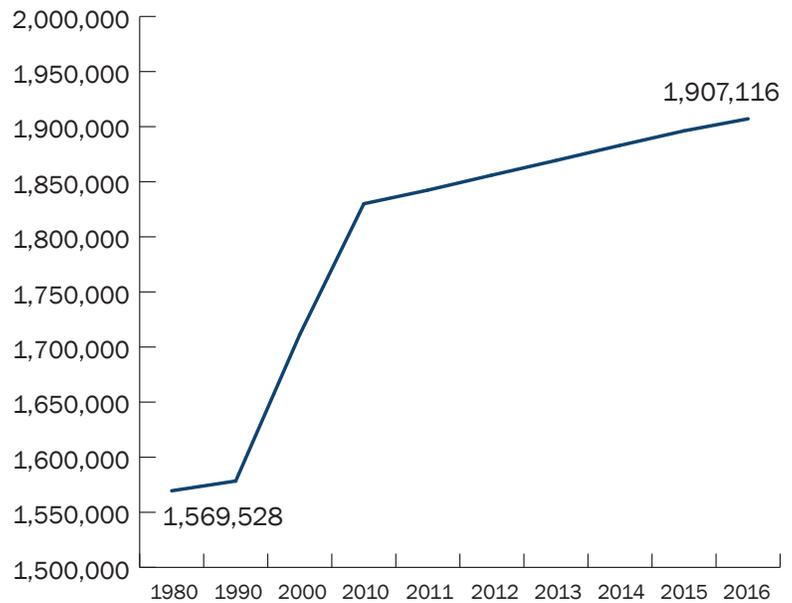
10. Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services.

11. Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services.

12. Nebraska Crime Commission, Diversion.

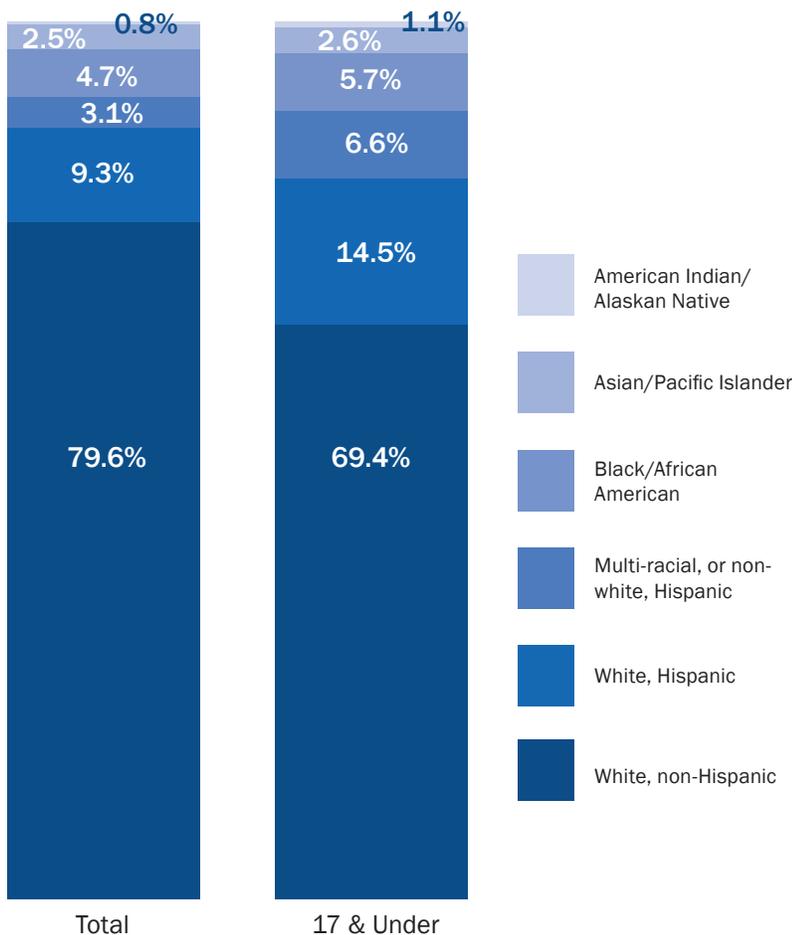
13. Nebraska Juvenile Probation System.

Nebraska total resident population (1980-2016)¹



1,907,116 people
including
498,517 children*
lived in Nebraska in 2016.¹

Nebraska percent population by race/ethnicity (2016)²



20.4% of Nebraskans
were of color in 2016.²
This is expected to
increase to 38% by 2050.

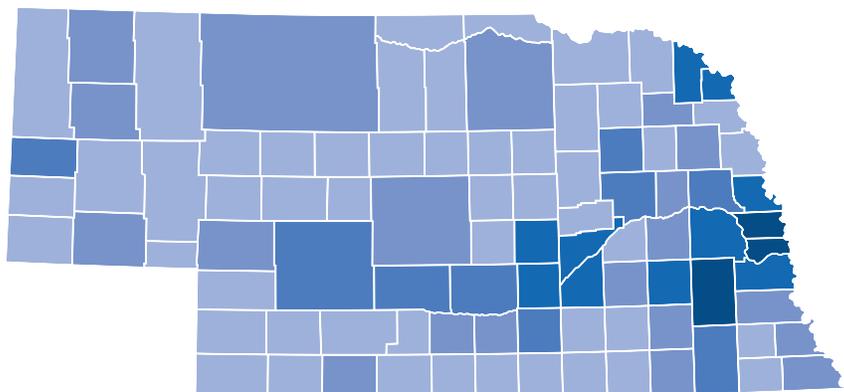
*Children 18 & under

1. U.S. Census 1980, 1990, 2000; Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: July 1, 2010-2016, Table PEPSYASEX.

2. U.S. Census Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin, July 1, 2016, Table PEPASR6H.

Population

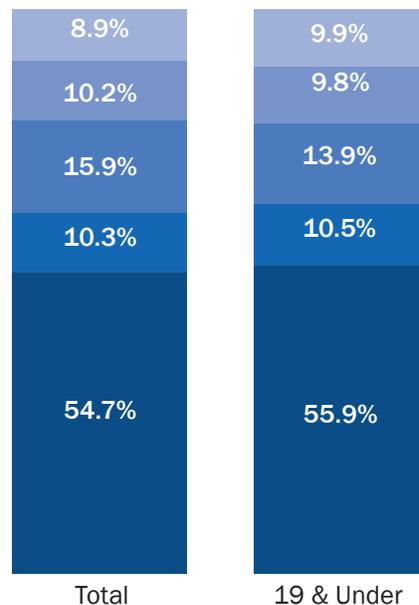
Nebraska rurality classifications (2016)¹



Based on the current population distribution of Nebraska, counties are split into 5 categories:

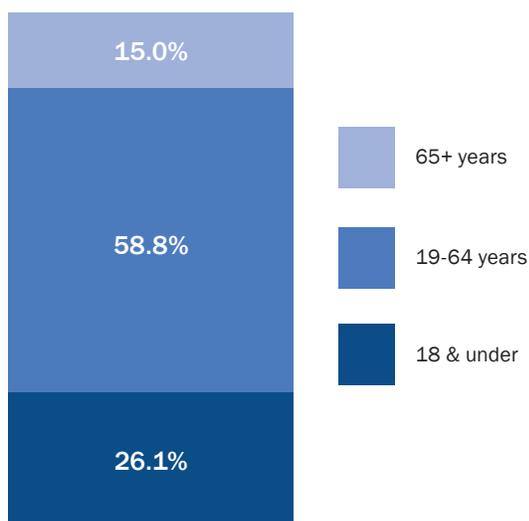
- The “Big 3” counties: Douglas, Lancaster, and Sarpy
- 10 other metropolitan counties: Cass, Dakota, Dixon, Hall, Hamilton, Howard, Merrick, Saunders, Seward, and Washington
- 9 micropolitan central counties: Adams, Buffalo, Dawson, Dodge, Gage, Lincoln, Madison, Platte, and Scotts Bluff
- 20 nonmetropolitan counties that have a city with 2,500-9,999 residents
- 51 nonmetropolitan counties that do not have a city >2,500 residents

Nebraska percent population by rurality classification (2016)¹



55.9% of Nebraska kids live in the “Big 3” counties.²

Nebraska population by age (2016)²



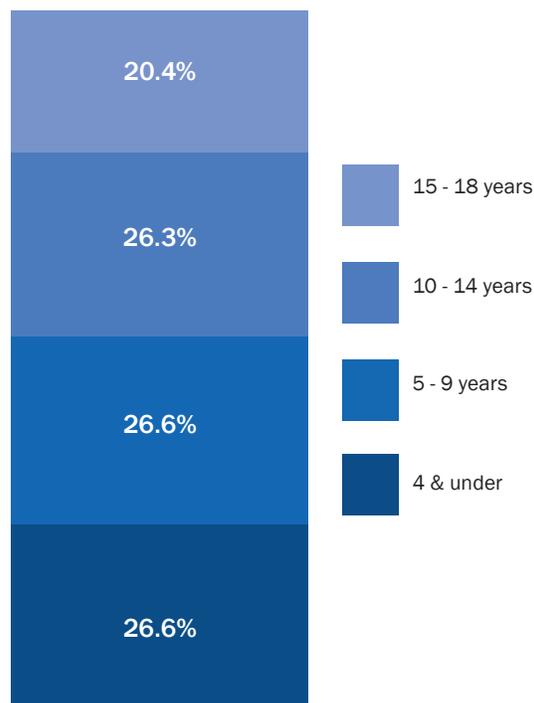
15% of Nebraskans were 65 or older in 2016.² This is expected to increase to **21.0%** by 2050.¹

1. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2016 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX., Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO, Nebraska Differences Between Metro and Nonmetro Areas.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: July 1, 2016, Table PEPSYASEX.

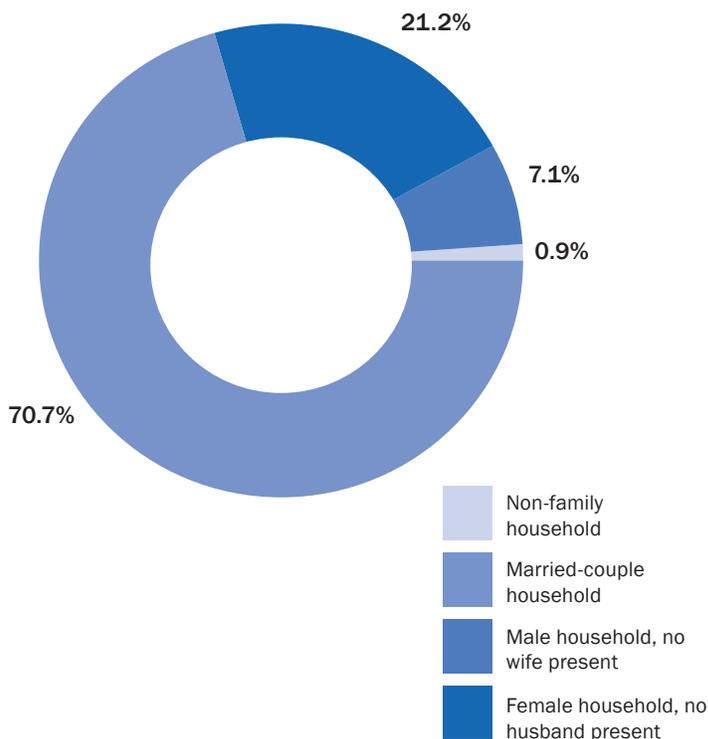
28.3% of Nebraska kids were living with a single parent in 2016,² an increase from 12% in 1980.³

Nebraska child population by age (2016)¹

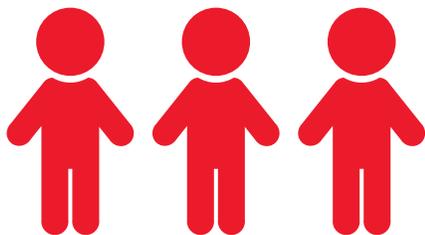
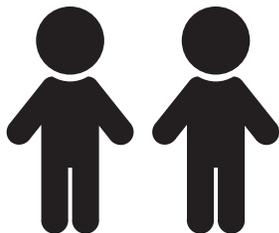


4,818 Nebraska children were being raised by their grandparent(s) without a parent present in 2016.⁴

Nebraska children 17 & under by family type (2016)²



1. U.S. Census, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population.
 2. U.S. Census, 2016 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates, Table B09002.
 3. U.S. Census, 1980 Census of the Population.
 4. U.S. Census, 2016 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates, Table B10002.



**63% of uninsured
Nebraska kids are
low-income and likely
eligible for Medicaid/CHIP.¹**

**88.6% of Nebraska
children are in excellent
or very good health.²**

Why does it matter?

All children deserve access to affordable, quality physical and behavioral health care.

Quality and consistent preventive health care, beginning even before birth, gives children the best chance to grow up to be healthy and productive adults.

Adequate levels of immunization, public health efforts to prevent disease and disability, and support for maternal health and positive birth outcomes are examples of measures that help children now and later. Good health, both physical and behavioral, is an essential element of a productive and fulfilling life.

Where are the data?

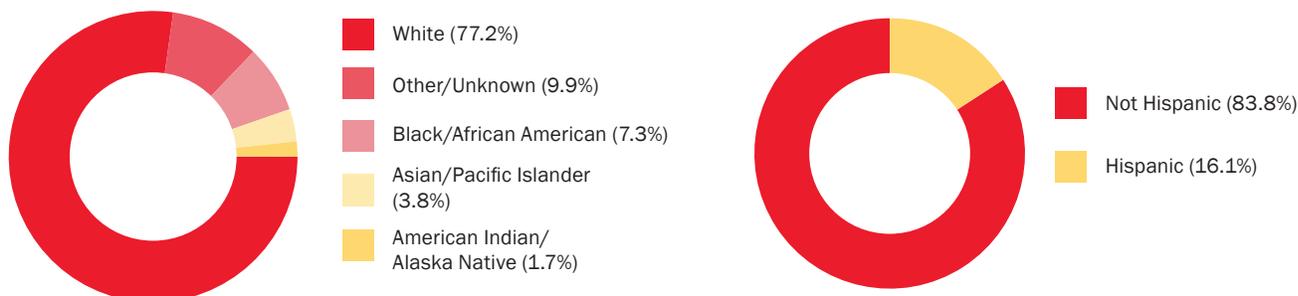
Births.....	29
Pre/post-natal health.....	30
Teen births & sexual behavior.....	31
Infant & child deaths.....	32
Health insurance.....	33
Behavioral health.....	34
Health risks.....	35
Health services.....	38

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B17016.

2. 2016 National Survey of Children's Health.

26,594 babies were born in 2016.

Births by race & ethnicity (2016)



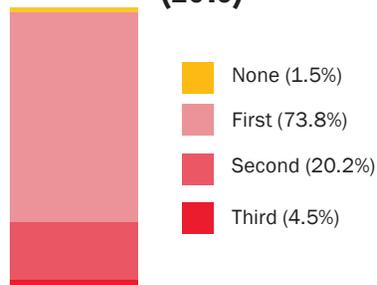
15.6% of babies received inadequate prenatal care.

Women who see a health care provider regularly during pregnancy have healthier babies and are less likely to deliver prematurely or have other serious pregnancy-related problems. The ideal time for a woman to seek out prenatal care is during her first trimester or even prior to getting pregnant.

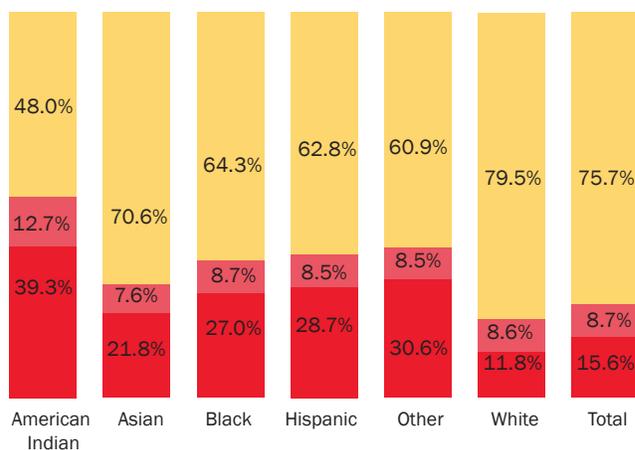
Barriers to care can include a lack of any of the following:

- insurance
- transportation
- knowledge of where to find care
- quality treatment at care center
- translation services
- knowledge of importance of care.

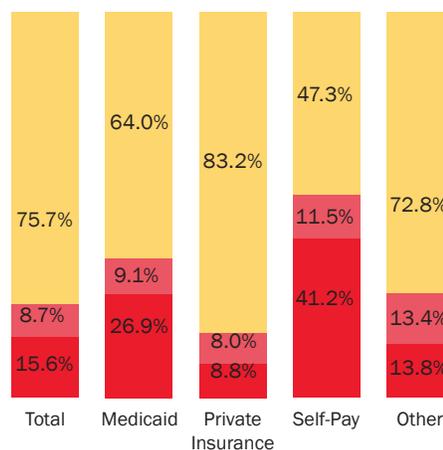
Trimester prenatal care began (2016)



Adequacy of prenatal care by race & ethnicity (2016)



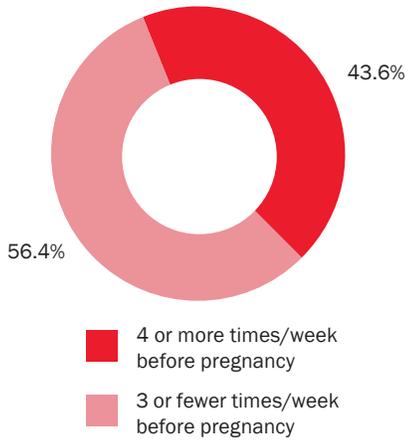
Adequacy of prenatal care by payment type (2016)



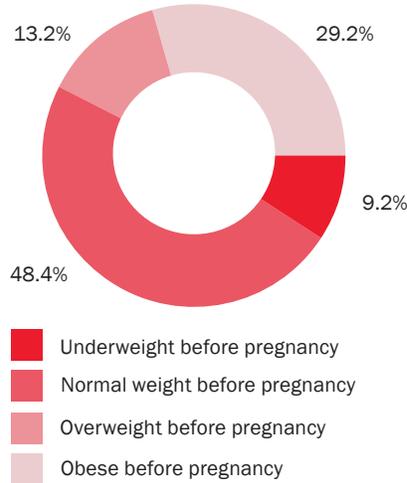
■ Adequate/Adequate Plus - received 80%+ of expected visits
 ■ Intermediate - received 50-79% of expected visits
 ■ Inadequate - received less than 50% of expected visits

Pre/post-natal health

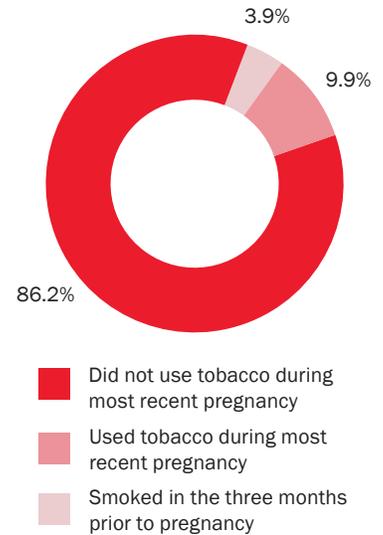
Folic acid use prior to pregnancy (2015)¹



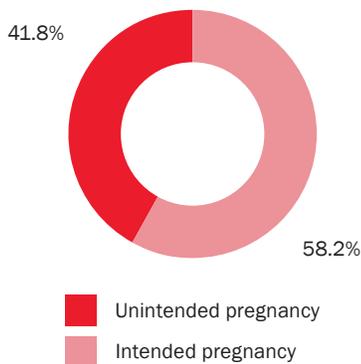
Mother's BMI prior to pregnancy (2015)¹



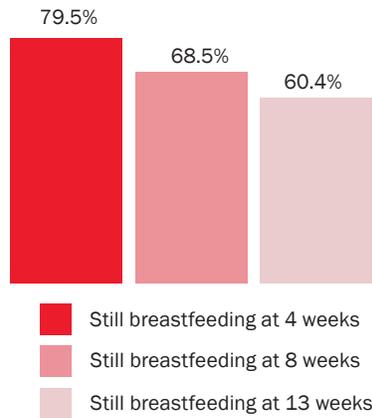
Tobacco use (2016)²



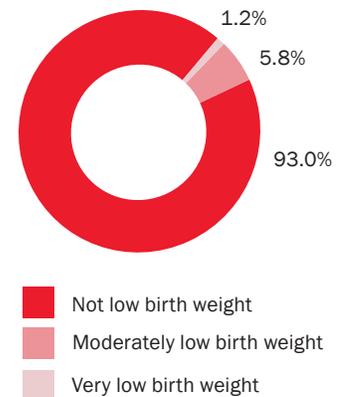
Pregnancy intendedness (2015)^{*1}



Breastfeeding (2015)¹



Low birth weight (2016)²



Domestic violence¹

2015

Experienced physical abuse from husband or partner in the 12 months before pregnancy	2.4%
Experienced physical abuse by someone other than husband or partner in the 12 months before pregnancy	2.0%

Child birth classes¹

2015

Participated in child birth classes during most recent pregnancy	21%
------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

Maternal depression¹

2015

New mothers who experienced maternal depression related to most recent pregnancy	12%
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

**This data is not comparable to years 2011 and prior due to changes in methodology.*

1. PRAMS, 2015.

2. Vital Statistics, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

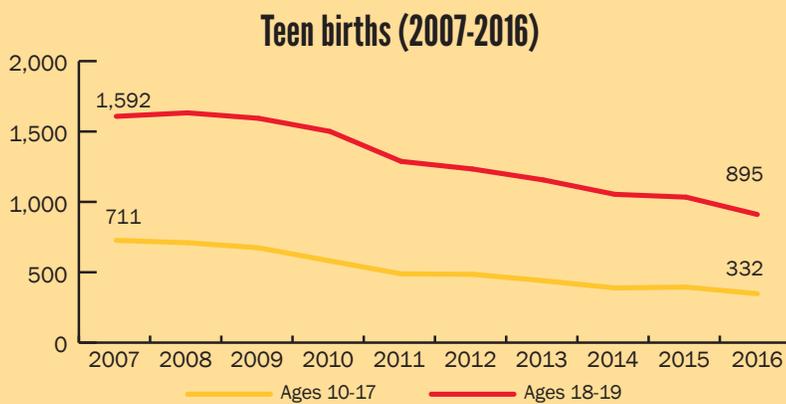
Teen births & sexual behavior

Teen parenting

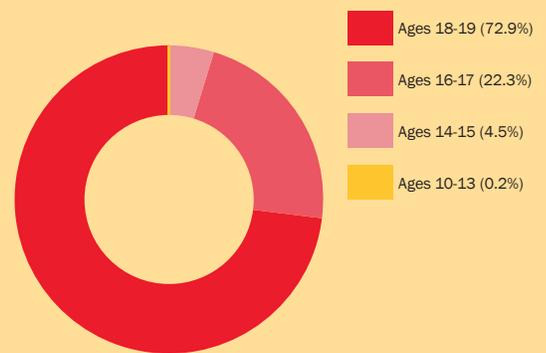
Teen birth is highly correlated with child poverty. While teen pregnancy occurs at all socio-economic levels, teen moms are more likely to come from economically-disadvantaged families or to be coping with substance abuse and behavioral problems.

In turn, children born to teenage parents are more likely to live in poverty, experience health problems, suffer from maltreatment, struggle in school, run away from home, and serve time in prison. Children of teen parents are also more likely to become teen parents themselves, thus perpetuating the cycle of teen pregnancy and generational poverty.

Teen births are at the lowest point in a decade. In 2016, there were 1,227 babies born to teen mothers, 332 to mothers who were 10-17 years old, 895 to mothers who were 18 or 19.²



Teen births by age (2016)



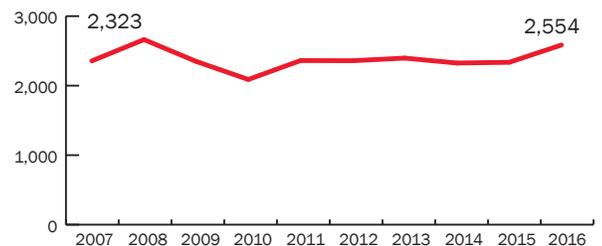
Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Teen sexual behavior¹

2015

Ever had sexual intercourse	32.5%
Reported having sexual intercourse before age 13	3.3%
Had sex with four or more people	8.0%
Had sex in the past three months	24.9%
Drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse	17.9%
Did not use a condom during last sexual intercourse	43.0%
Did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse	17.8%

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) (2007-2016)²



There were 2,554 cases of sexually transmitted infections reported in children ages 19 and under in Nebraska in 2016.

HIV/AIDS³

In 2015, 12 children ages 0-11 and 14 children ages 12-19 were living with HIV.

Since 2007, 0 children with a diagnosis of HIV or AIDS have died from the disease.

1. Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015.

2. Vital Statistics, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

3. HIV Surveillance, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Infant & child deaths

Infant mortality

Infant mortality increased to 6.2 per 1,000 births in 2016 from 5.8 per 1,000 births in 2015.

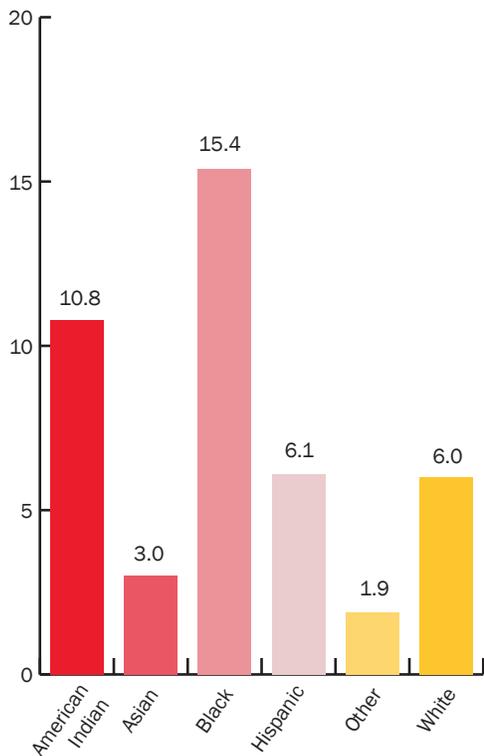
Causes of infant deaths (2016)		
	Number	Percent
Maternal and Perinatal	37	22.3%
Birth Defects	31	18.7%
SIDS/SUDI	25	15.1%
Heart/Cardiovascular and Respiratory	25	15.1%
Prematurity	15	9.0%
Infection	8	4.8%
Accident	6	3.6%
Other	19	11.4%
Total	166	

Child deaths

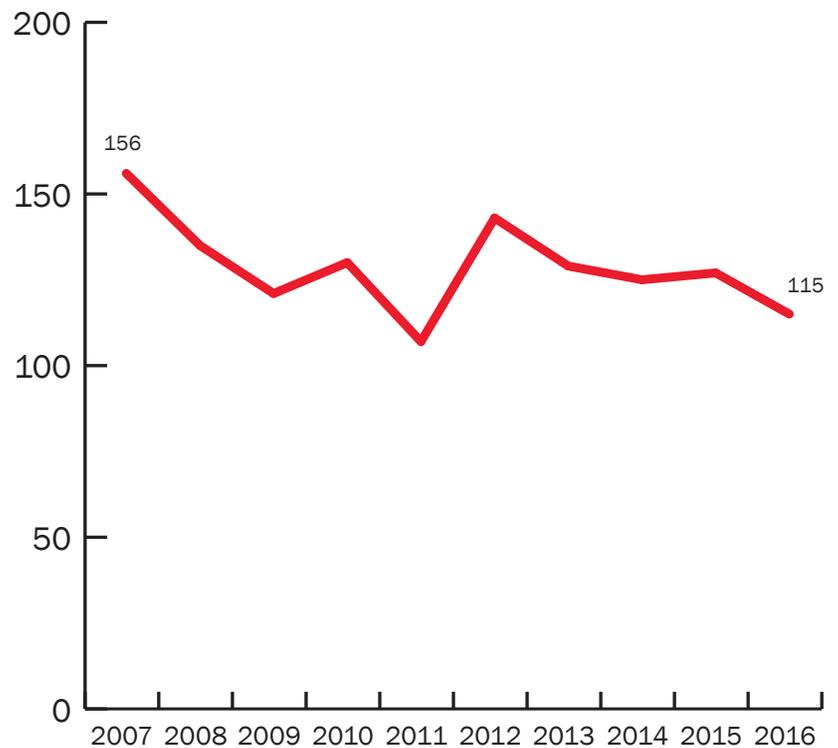
In 2016, 115 children and youth ages one to 19 died of various causes, the most common of which were accidents and suicide.

Causes of child deaths (2016)		
	Number	Percent
Accidents	41	35.7%
Suicide	20	17.4%
Cancer	9	7.8%
Homicide	6	5.2%
Birth Defects	7	6.1%
Other	32	27.8%
Total	115	

Rate of infant mortality per 1,000 births by race and ethnicity (2016)

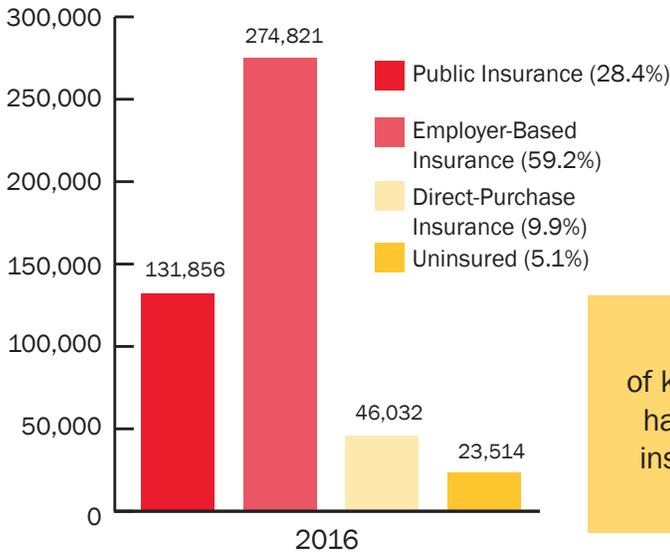


Child deaths, ages 1-19 (2007-2016)



Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Health coverage for Nebraska's children, ages 17 & under (2016)¹



5.1% of kids did not have health insurance in 2016.¹

Access to health care

In 2016, there were 23,514 (5.1%) uninsured children in Nebraska. Of those, 14,856 (63%) were low-income (below 200% of the federal poverty level) and likely eligible, yet unenrolled in the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).¹

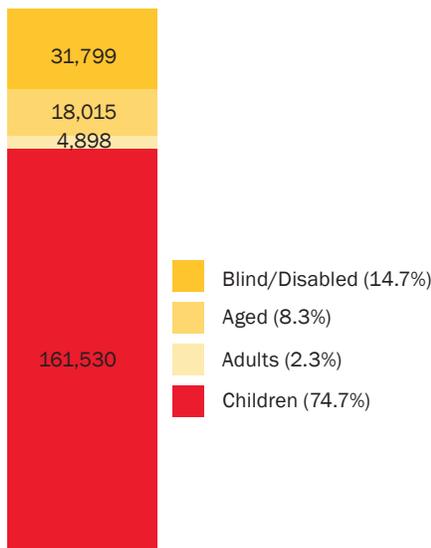
Percent uninsured children by race/ethnicity (2011-2015)²

American Indian and Alaska Native	15.1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	5.7%
Black/African American	4.2%
Hispanic	10.9%
Other, Unknown, or Multi-racial	8.8%
White, non-Hispanic	4.2%

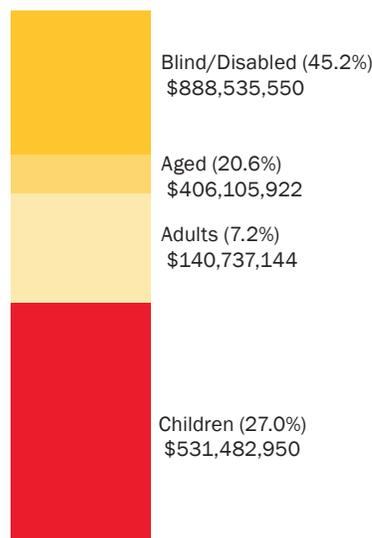
Medicaid and CHIP served a monthly average 161,530 children in SFY 2016.³

74.7% of those eligible for Medicaid/CHIP are children, but children only make up 27% of Medicaid costs.³

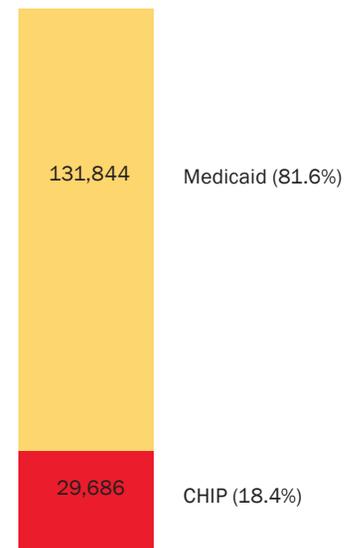
Nebraska Medicaid average monthly eligible persons by age (SFY 2016)³



Nebraska Medicaid expenditures by age (SFY 2016)³



CHIP/Medicaid enrollment (SFY 2016)³



1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B27016.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Tables C27001B-1.

3. Financial and Program Analysis Unit, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Notes: "Children" category combines Medicaid and CHIP coverage. "Adults" are those aged 19-64 receiving Aid to Dependent Children, or temporary cash assistance through the state of Nebraska.

Estimating mental health needs

Many children in Nebraska deal with behavioral health problems that may affect their ability to participate in normal childhood activities.

The National Survey of Children's Health estimates the number of Nebraska children facing the following disorders:

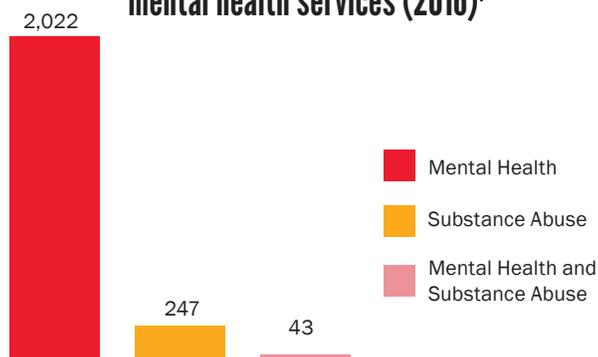
- Anxiety: 16,462
- ADD/ADHD: 22,444
- Mental or Behavioral Health Condition needing treatment: 39,080
- Depression: 13,600
- Autism Spectrum Disorder: 7,575

Source: 2016 National Survey of Children's Health.

Considered suicide in last 12 months (2015)⁵

Seriously considered suicide	14.6%
Had suicide plan	13.3%
Made suicide attempt	8.9%

Children receiving community-based mental health services (2016)¹



Regional centers (2016)¹

102 males

received services at Hastings Regional Center, a chemical dependency program for youth from the Youth Rehabilitation & Treatment Center (YRTC) in Kearney.

49 males

received services from Lincoln Regional Center at the Whitehall Campus.

23,937 Nebraska children received mental health and substance abuse services through Medicaid or CHIP in FY 2016.²

20.6% of children four months to five years were at moderate to high risk of behavioral or developmental problems based on parents' specific concerns.³

72.9% of children needing mental health counseling actually received it.⁴

24.1% of teens felt sad or hopeless (every day for 2+ weeks so that activity was stopped in last 12 months).⁵

1. Division of Behavioral Health, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

2. Financial and Program Analysis Unit, Department of Health and Human Services.

3. 2011/12 National Survey of Children's Health.

4. 2016 National Survey of Children's Health.

5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015.



42% of children used lap and shoulder seat belt

Motor vehicle behavior among high schoolers 2015

Rarely or never wore a seat belt	11.3%
In past 30 days, rode in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol	22.3%
In past 30 days, drove a motor vehicle after drinking alcohol	10.1%
In past 30 days, texted or emailed while driving a car or other vehicle	49.4%

Injuries and violence among high schoolers 2015

In past 12 months, was physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating	8.1%
In the past 12 months, was threatened or injured with a weapon on school property	7.1%
In past 12 months, was bullied on school property	26.3%
Has ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse	8.3%



In past 12 months, was in a physical fight: 2.8%



In past 12 months, was electronically bullied: 18.9%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015.

Motor Vehicle Accidents (2016)

18 children died and **177 children** suffered disabling injuries in motor vehicle accidents.

- 51 were not using a seatbelt
- Alcohol was involved in 23

Source: Nebraska Department of Roads.

Blood lead level testing (2016)

Exposure to lead may harm a child's brain and central nervous system. Even low blood lead concentrations can cause irreversible damage such as:

- impaired physical and cognitive development,
- delayed development,
- behavioral problems,
- hearing loss and
- malnutrition.

The Centers for Disease Control uses a reference level of five micrograms per deciliter to identify children as having an elevated blood lead level.

In 2016:
34,813 children were tested.

411 had elevated blood lead levels,
representing 1.2% of all children tested.

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Health risks

Alcohol and other drugs among high schoolers

2015

Ever used marijuana	26.6%
Ever used any form of cocaine	5.3%
Ever used inhalants to get high	8.1%
Ever used meth	4.2%
Ever used ecstasy or MDMA	5.1%
In past 12 months, offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property	19.9%
Ever tried smoking	31.4%
Currently uses smokeless tobacco	9.3%



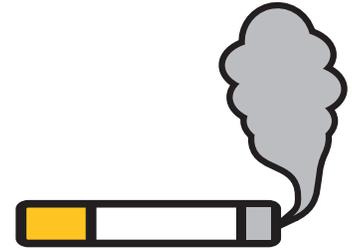
In past 30 days, had at least one drink of alcohol: 22.7%



In past 30 days, had five or more drinks in a row within a couple of hours: 14.3%



Ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription: 13.5%



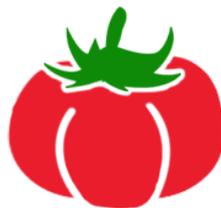
Currently smokes: 13.3%

Obesity, dieting, activity, and eating habits

2015



In past seven days did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juice: 5.6%



In past seven days did not eat vegetables: 6.4%



Were currently overweight or obese according to CDC growth charts: 29.9%

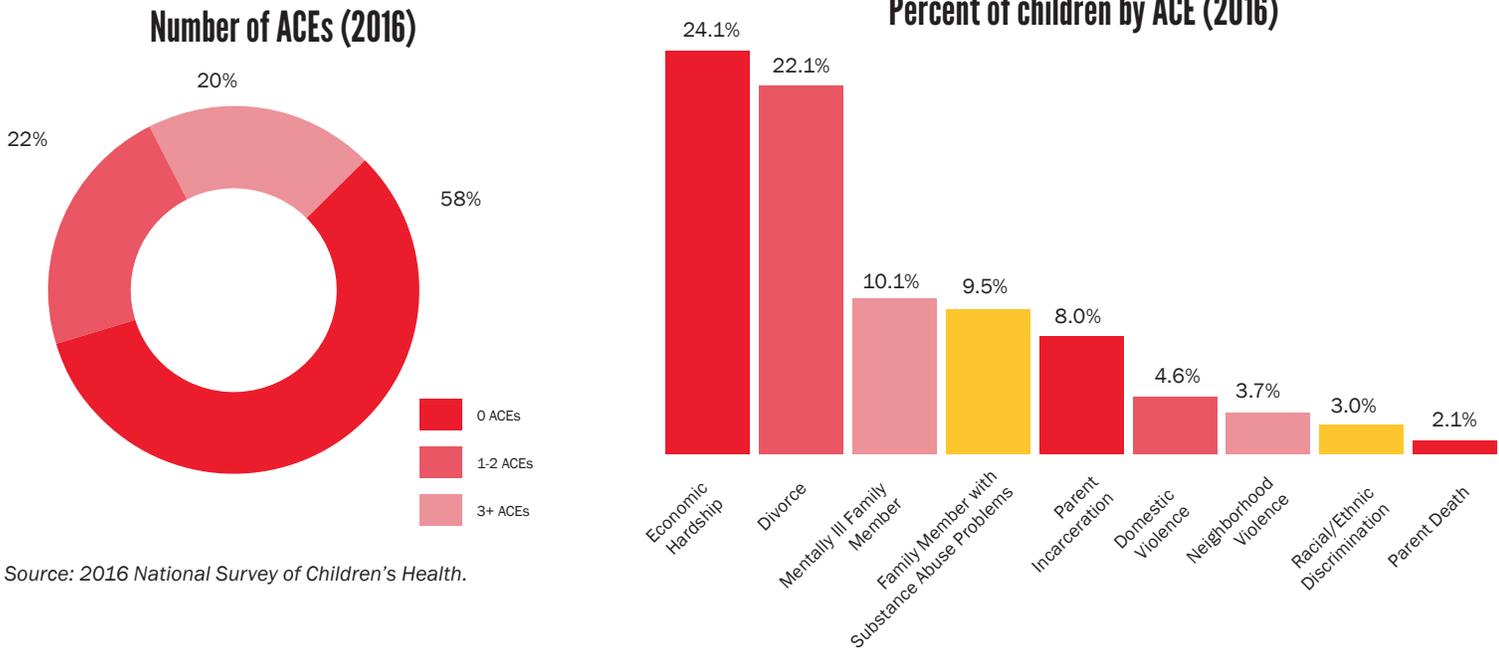


In past seven days did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day: 14.1%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015.

Adverse Childhood Experiences

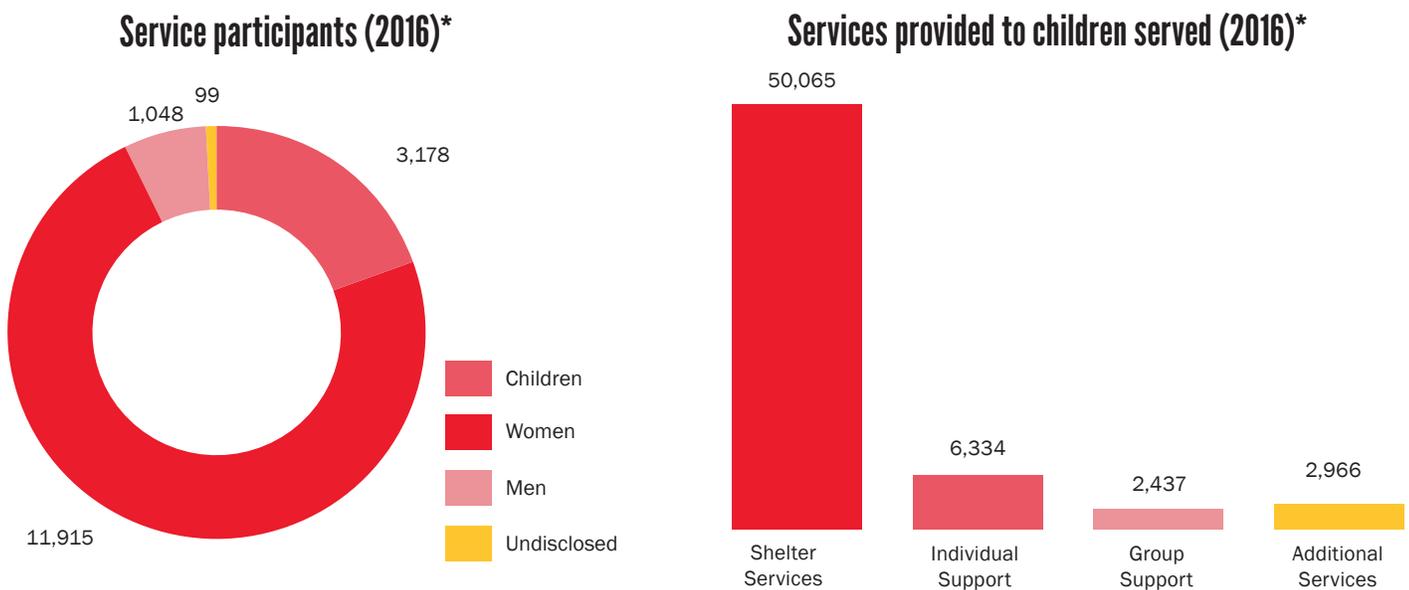
Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic events that can have negative, lasting effects on health and well-being.



Source: 2016 National Survey of Children's Health.

Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault*

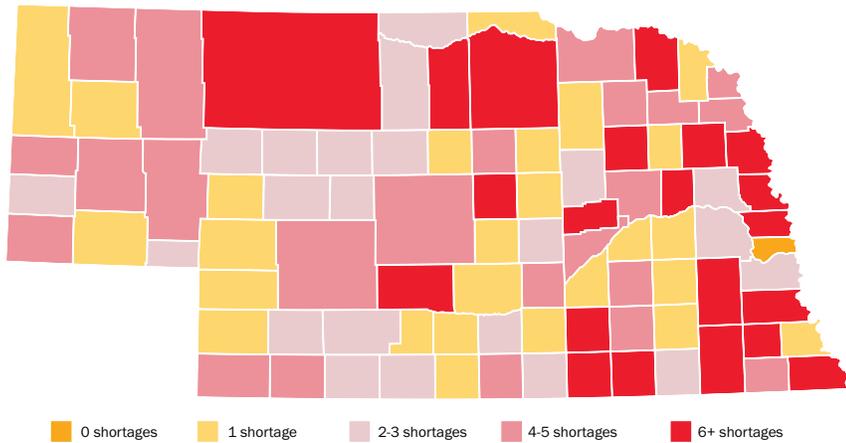
Nebraska's Network of Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Programs includes 20 community-based programs. There are also **five** tribal programs which comprise the Nebraska Tribal Coalition Ending Family Violence.



*Data does not include information from the Nebraska Tribal Coalition Ending Family Violence. Source: Nebraska Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalition (FY 2016).

Health services

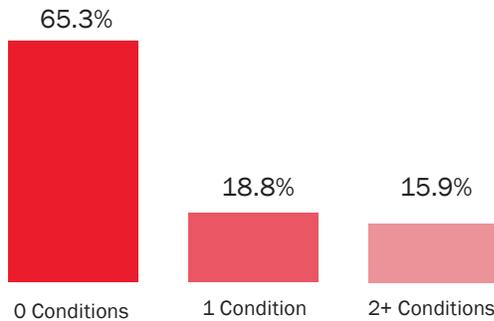
Number of medical provider shortages by county (2017)¹



Medical provider shortage

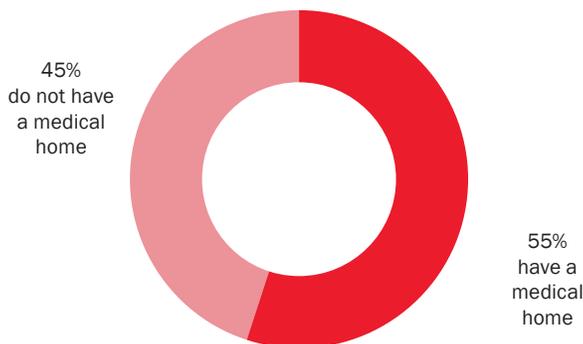
Health professional shortage areas are designated as having too few primary medical, dental, or mental health care providers.

Percent of children with current health conditions (2016)²



Medical home (2016)²

A patient-centered medical home is a primary care physician or provider that serves as a child's usual source of care. It is an important mechanism for coordination of all segments of health - physical, behavioral, and oral.



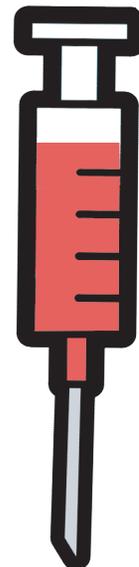
1. Shortage Designation, Health Resources and Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

2. 2016 National Survey of Children's Health.

3. Immunization Program, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

*Series 4:3:1:3:3:1:4

Immunizations (2016)³



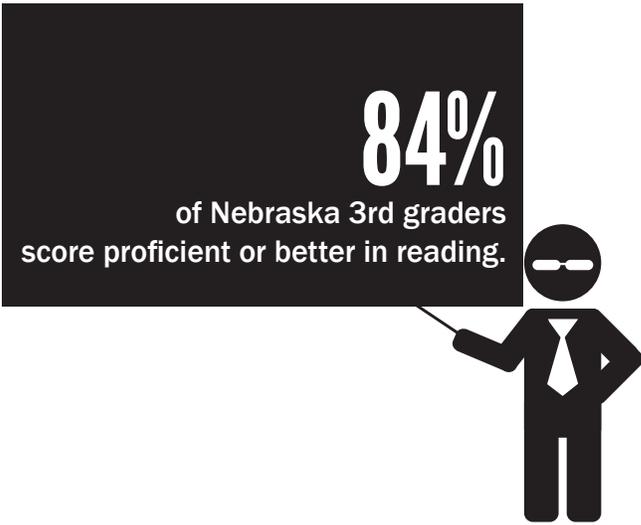
80.6% of Nebraska children had received the primary immunization series* by age three.

80.2% of Nebraska teens were immunized against meningitis caused by types A, C, W, and Y.

50.6% of Nebraska teen girls and **41.3%** of Nebraska teen boys completed their HPV vaccine series.

79.2% of children had a preventive medical visit in the past year.²

81.3% of children had a preventive dental visit in the past year.²

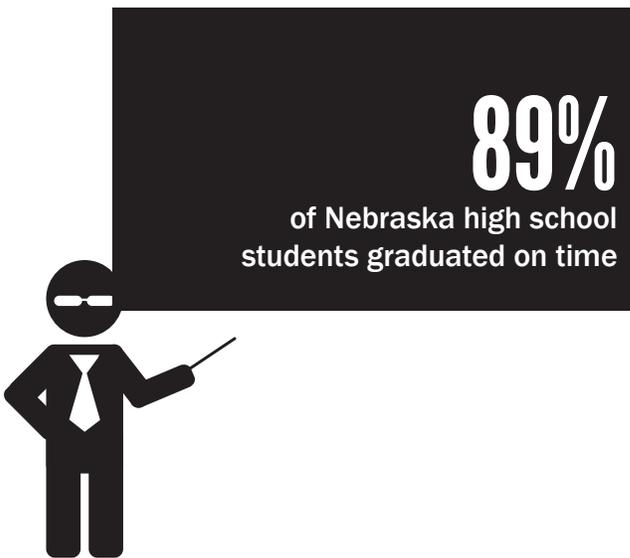


Why does it matter?

A good education begins early. Access to high-quality early childhood and pre-kindergarten programs provide an important foundation for children as they move through their school years and into adulthood.

Children who are well-educated are much more likely to become successful adults. Higher education is linked to higher income, higher job satisfaction, lower divorce rates, and lower crime rates. By ensuring that all children have access to high-quality educational opportunities and closing the opportunity gap we are investing in the future of our communities, our state, and our economy.

Additional supports for educationally vulnerable children — such as special education, English language learning programs, and quality alternative education programs — help ensure that children with varying needs keep pace.



Where are the data?

Head Start/Early Head Start.....	40
Early childhood education.....	41
Child care.....	42
QRIS.....	43
Student characteristics.....	44
Test scores - reading	46
Test scores - math	47
Test scores - science	48
Absences.....	49
Graduation & career.....	50

Early childhood education

176

children served by Head Start/Early Head Start were living in foster care.

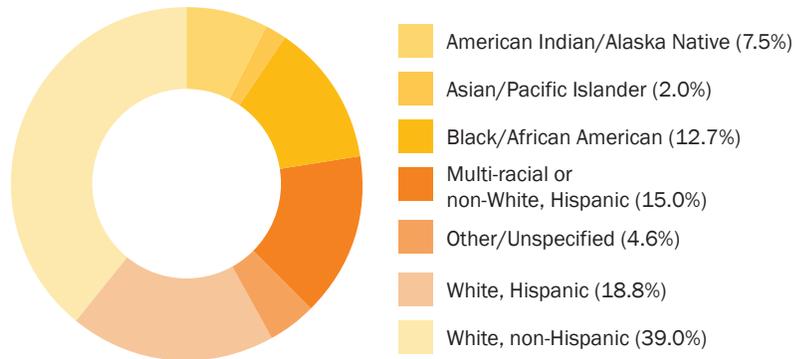
946

children served by Head Start/Early Head Start were determined to have a disability.

1,816

children served by Head Start/Early Head Start have a primary language other than English.

Early Head Start/Head Start participants by race/ethnicity (2016)



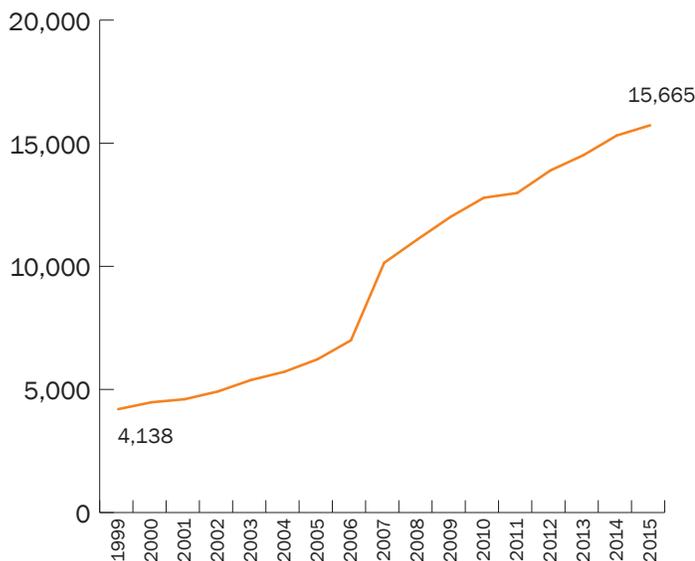
Source: Federal Head Start PIR System.

School-Based Preschool (2015/16)

15,665

children were enrolled in public school-based preschool

Public School PreK Enrollment (1999/2000 - 2015/16)



Source: Nebraska Department of Education.

Early Development Network

The Early Development Network (EDN) serves families with children born with disabilities.

1,619

infants and toddlers had an Individualized Family Service Plan through EDN.

Source: Early Development Network, Annual Performance Report, Federal Fiscal Year 2015.

Sixpence (2015/16)

Sixpence serves children birth to age three who are most at risk of failure in school and is funded through public and private dollars. There were **31** Sixpence programs in the state of Nebraska in the 2015/16 program year serving:

961
families

117
pregnant
moms

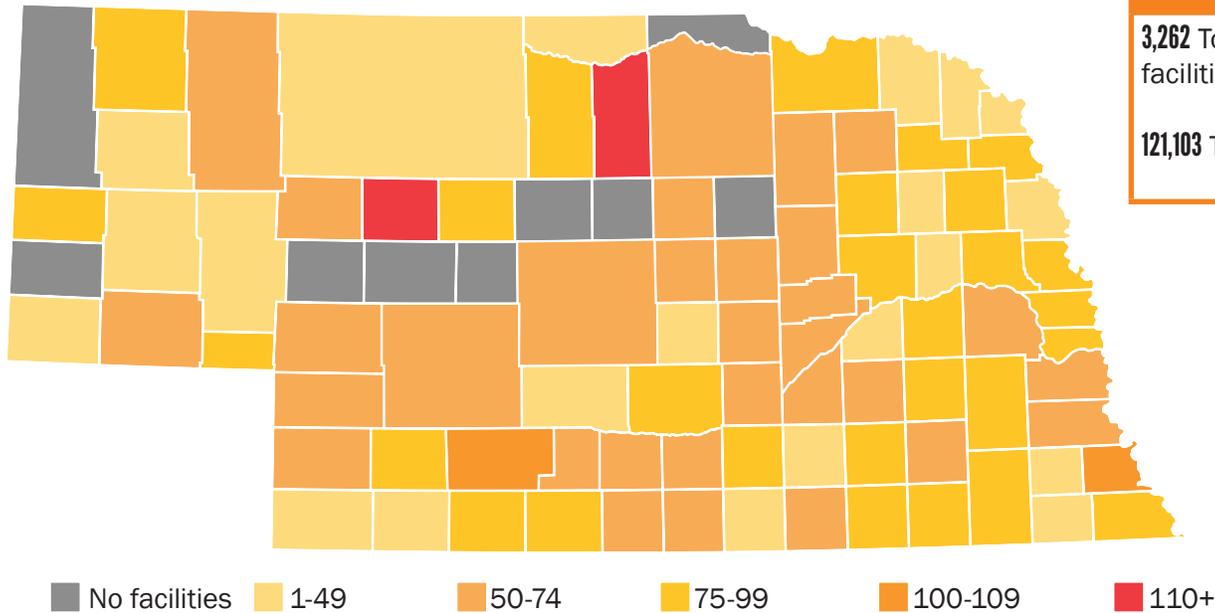
1,107
children

Source: Interdisciplinary Center for Program Evaluation, University of Nebraska Medical Center.

Child care

Children need a safe environment while their parents work. Ensuring that caregivers are licensed is an important first step toward keeping children safe. This data shows counties with and without adequate licensed child care capacity.

Capacity of licensed child care facilities per 100 children under six with all available parents working, by county*



Licensed child care facilities (2017)

3,262 Total child care facilities

121,103 Total capacity

* Does not include School-Age-Only Child Care Centers. Due to changes in data this is not comparable to prior years.

Source: "Early Childhood Capacity by County," DHHS (Report run Nov. 27, 2017), U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, Table B23008.

Annual child care costs (2017)¹

Center-based care	
Infant	\$9,157
4-year-old	\$8,035
Home-based care	
Infant	\$7,194
4-year-old	\$6,634

4,204

Nebraska parents quit, did not take, or greatly changed their job because of child care problems in 2016.²

Child care subsidies (SFY 2016)³

- There were **29,986** children in Nebraska who received child care subsidies in SFY 2016, for an average annual payment per child of **\$3,192**. **2,862** children were in the care of a license-exempt facility.
- An average of **17,039** children received a subsidy each month, for an average monthly payment per child of **\$468***. **11,697** were below school age, and **6,050** were school age.
- **23,711** children receiving a subsidy were from a family living below 100% FPL, **8,798** were from families between 100%-130% FPL and **8,683** were from families between 130-185% FPL.
- **\$61,505,842** in state and **\$38,490,861** in federal funds were spent on the child care subsidy program.

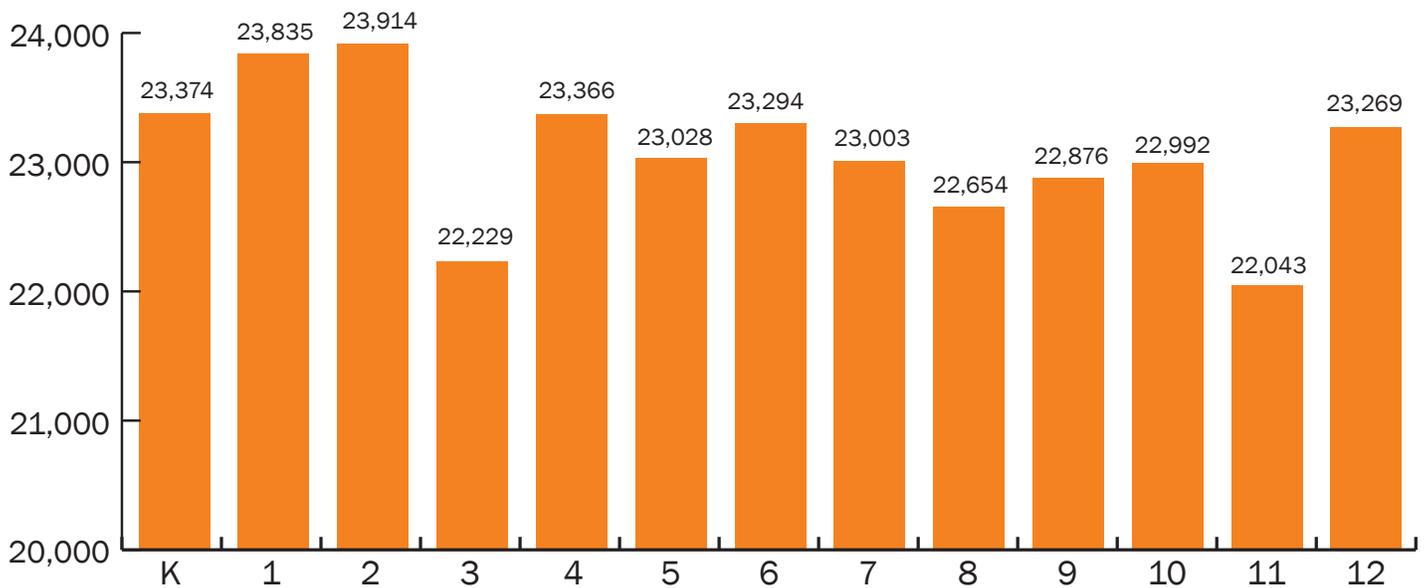
*Average annual and average monthly payments based on NFOCUS service expenditures, not total Child Care Program expenditures.

1. ChildCare Aware, *Child Care in America: 2017 State Fact Sheets*.
 2. 2016 National Survey of Children's Health.
 3. Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Student characteristics

299,877 children were enrolled in public school in 2015/16.

School membership by grade (2015/16)



140,275 public and nonpublic students were eligible for free and reduced meals in 2015/16.

MEAL PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

Breakfast

266
districts
945
sites

Lunch

379
districts
1,142
sites

Note: Includes state operated Special Purpose School

COMMUNITY ELIGIBILITY (2015/16)*

Schools

Children

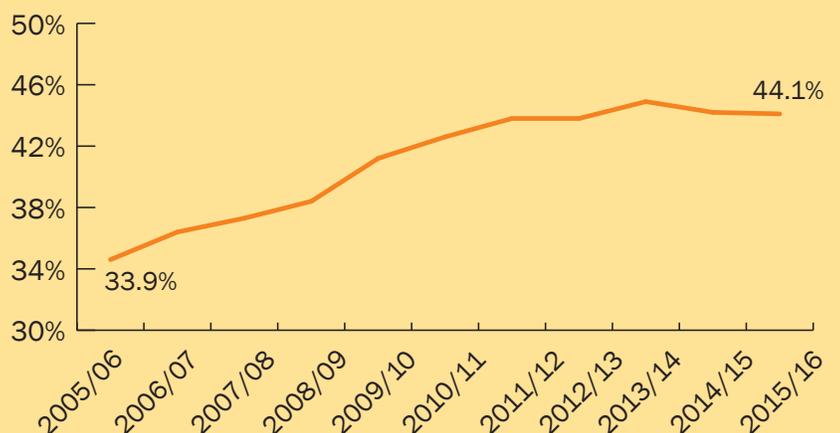
Eligible 104 39,503

Served 14 3,031

Note: Both public and private school students are eligible for free and reduced school meals.

*The Community Eligibility Provision allows high poverty schools to serve school meals at no cost to all enrolled students without collecting household applications. The number of children eligible for the Community Eligibility Program is based on proxy data.

Percentage of public and private students eligible for free and reduced school meals (2005/06 - 2015/16)



There were **263** Summer Food Participation sites in 2016 each serving an average of **64** meals daily.

Student characteristics

14.7% of students were classified as Special Education (2015/16).

14.0% of students were classified as High Ability Learners (2015/16).

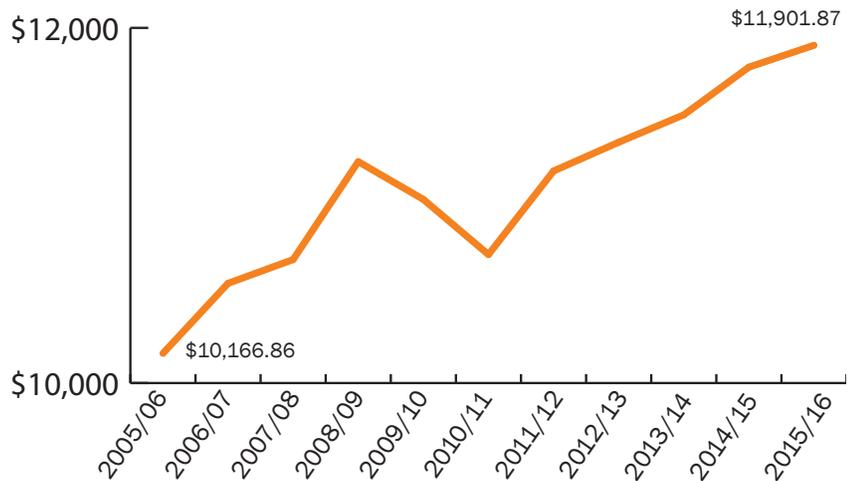
School high mobility rate

School Mobility is a measure of how many students are transferring in and out of school within a school year. Higher school mobility is correlated with lower achievement.

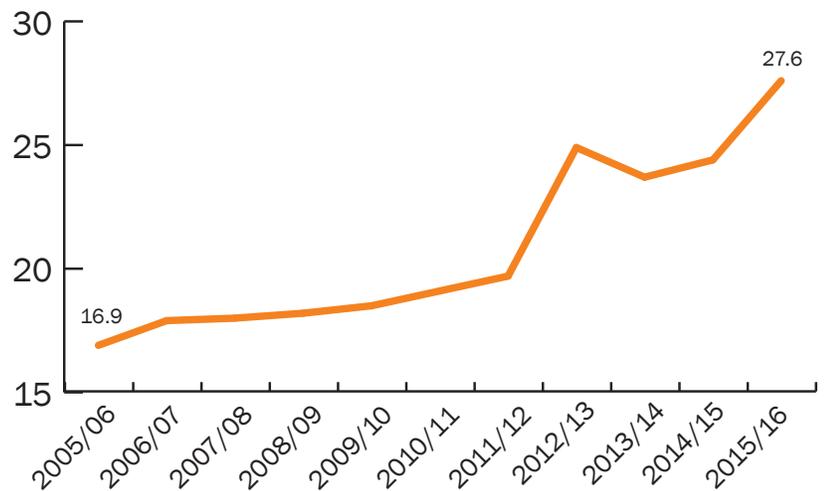
4.5%

of Nebraska school students were highly mobile, meaning they enrolled in two or more public schools during the 2015/16 school year.

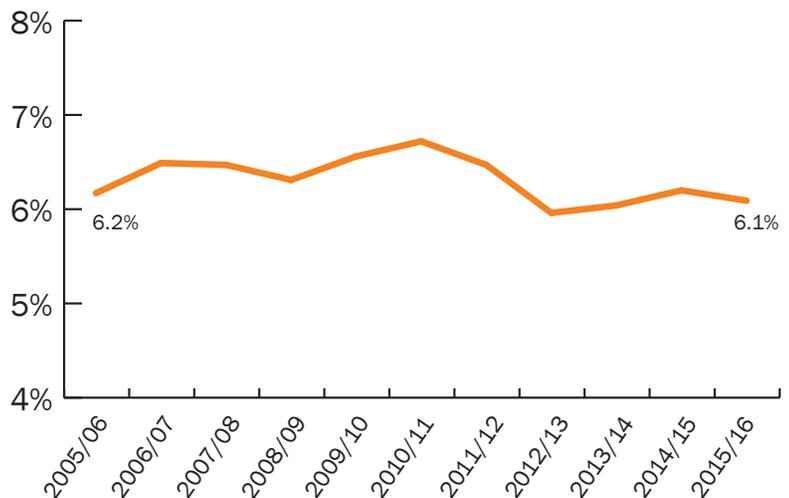
Public school cost per pupil in January 2016 dollars (2005/06 - 2015/16)



Rate of home schooled students per 1,000 students (2005/06 - 2015/16)



Percentage of students who were English language learners (2005/06 - 2015/16)



Source: Nebraska Department of Education.

Test scores - reading

Reading is a fundamental skill that affects learning experiences and school performance of children and teens. The ability to read proficiently translates to a greater likelihood of performing well in other subjects. Children with lower reading achievement are less likely to be engaged in the classroom, graduate high school, and attend college.

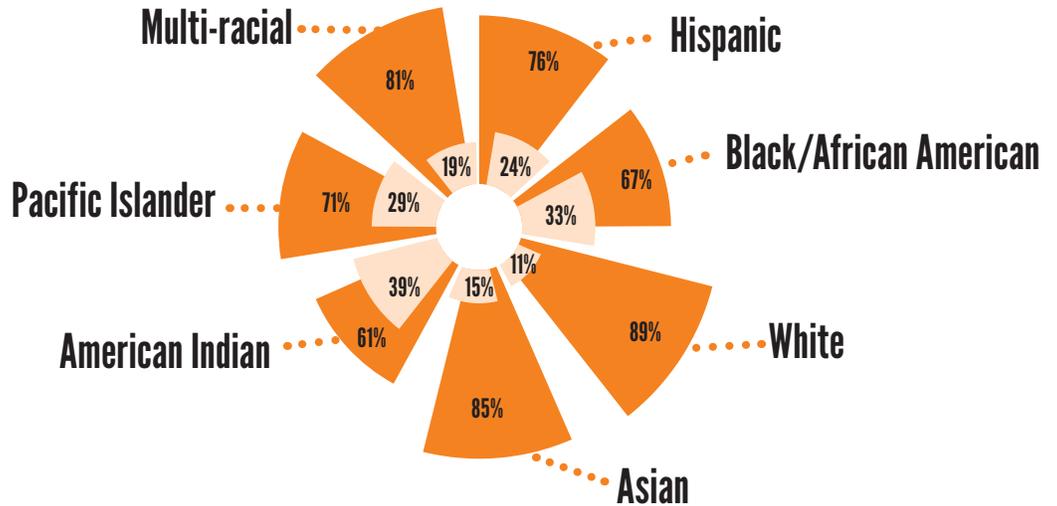
Source: Child Trends, Reading Proficiency.

Non-Proficient
 Proficient

3rd Grade (2015/16)

84%
 of children overall
 read proficiently

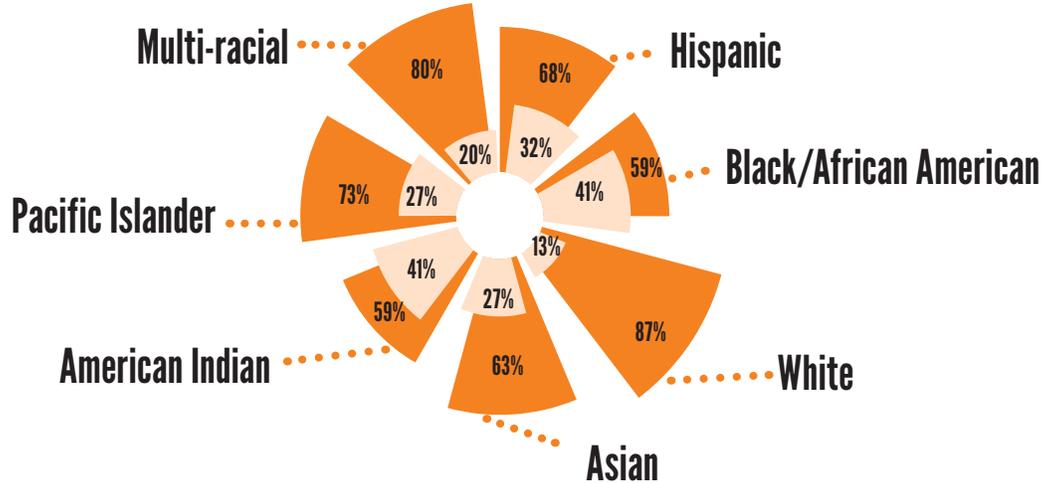
76%
 of low-income
 children read
 proficiently



8th Grade (2015/16)

81%
 of children overall
 read proficiently

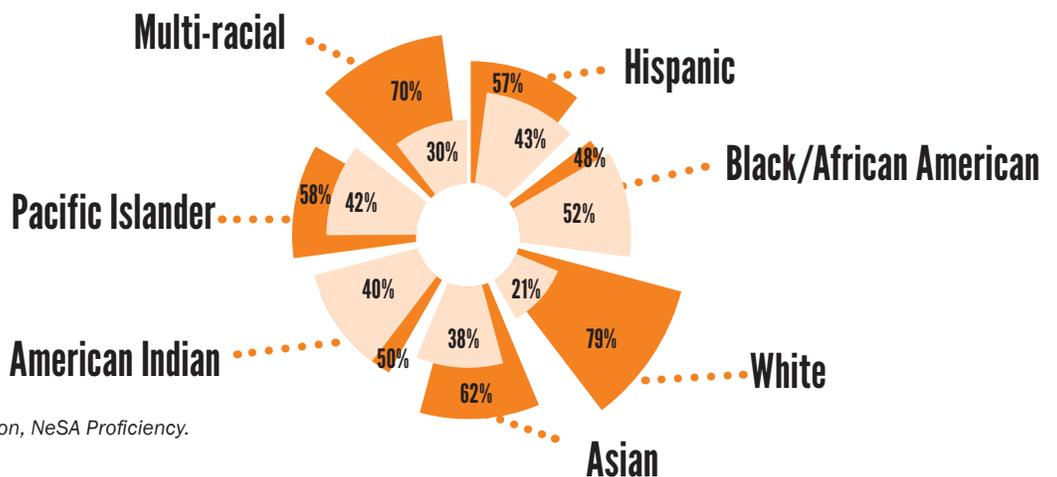
69%
 of low-income
 children read
 proficiently



11th Grade (2015/16)

72%
 of children overall
 read proficiently

57%
 of low-income
 children read
 proficiently



Source: Nebraska Department of Education, NeSA Proficiency.

Test scores - math

Math skills are essential for functioning in everyday life, as well as for future success in our increasingly technical workplace. Students who take higher courses in mathematics are more likely to attend and complete college. Those with limited math skills are more likely to find it difficult to function in everyday society and have lower levels of employability.

Source: Child Trends, Mathematics Proficiency.

Non-Proficient

Proficient

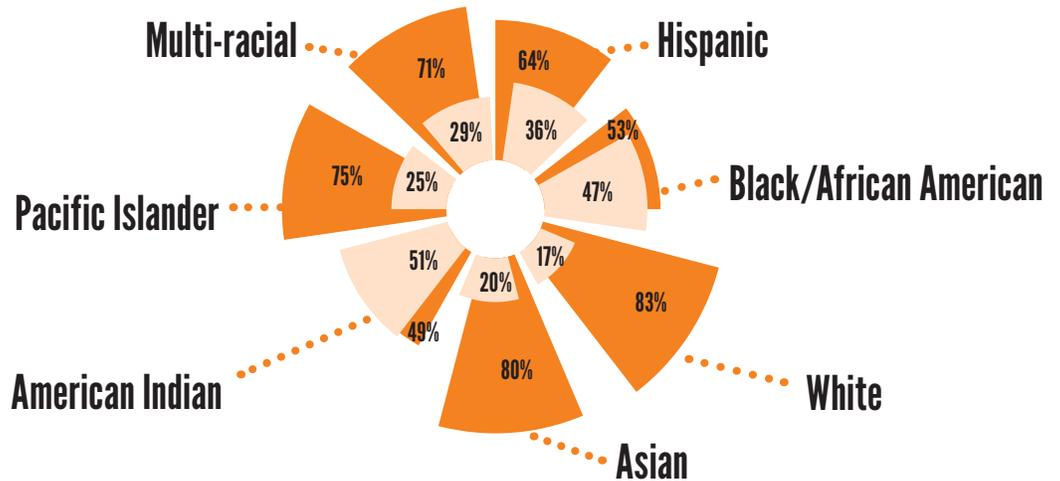
5th Grade (2015/16)

77%

of children overall are proficient in math

65%

of low-income children are proficient in math



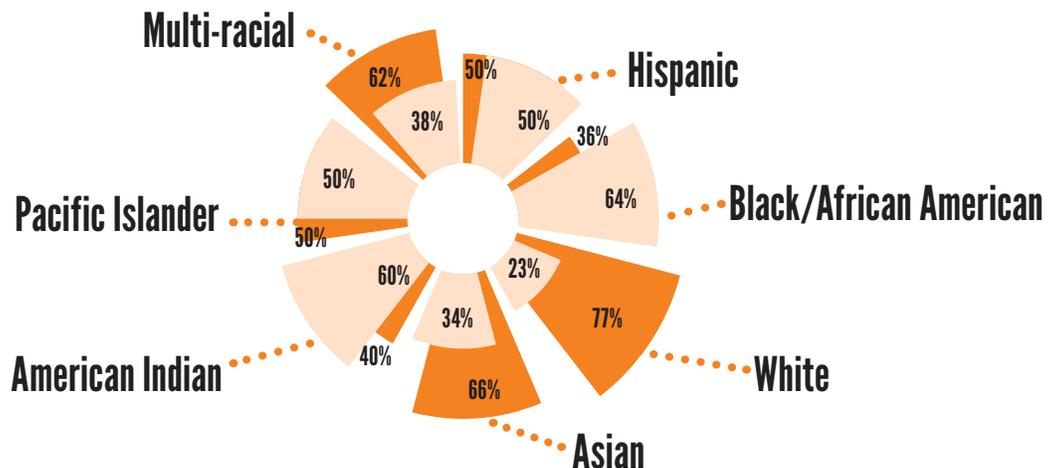
8th Grade (2015/16)

68%

of children overall are proficient in math

51%

of low-income children are proficient in math



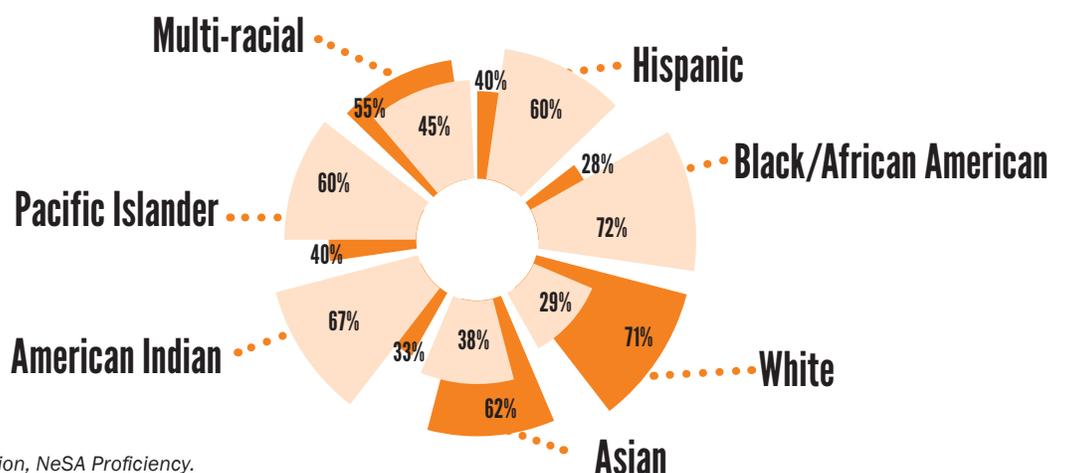
11th Grade (2015/16)

62%

of children overall are proficient in math

42%

of low-income children are proficient in math



Source: Nebraska Department of Education, NeSA Proficiency.

Test scores- science

Proficiency in science helps prepare students to go on to highly skilled professions. Having a strong foundation in the sciences allows students to work in today's high demand fields. Students with a greater understanding of sciences learn how to better protect the environment and increase the health and security of people throughout the world.

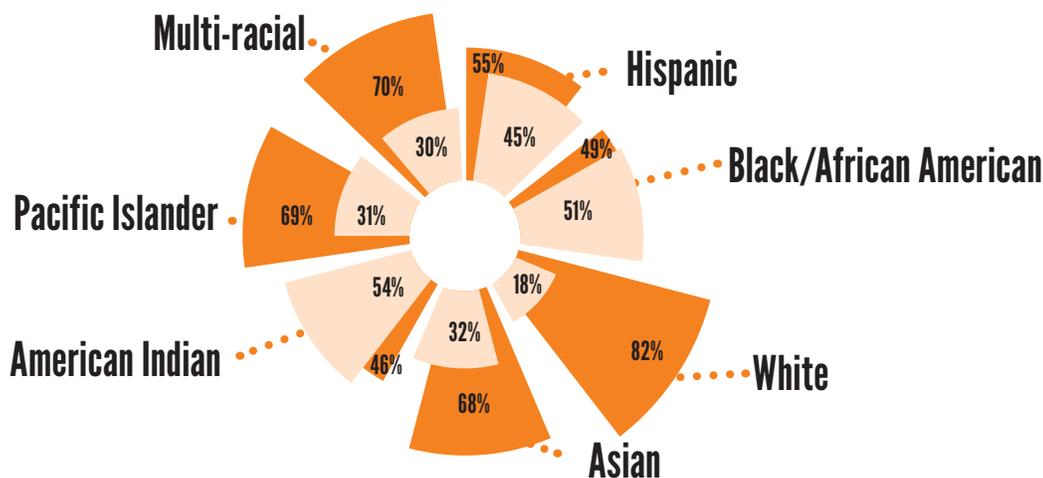
Source: Child Trends, Science Proficiency.

Non-Proficient
 Proficient

5th Grade (2015/16)

74%
of children overall
are proficient in
science

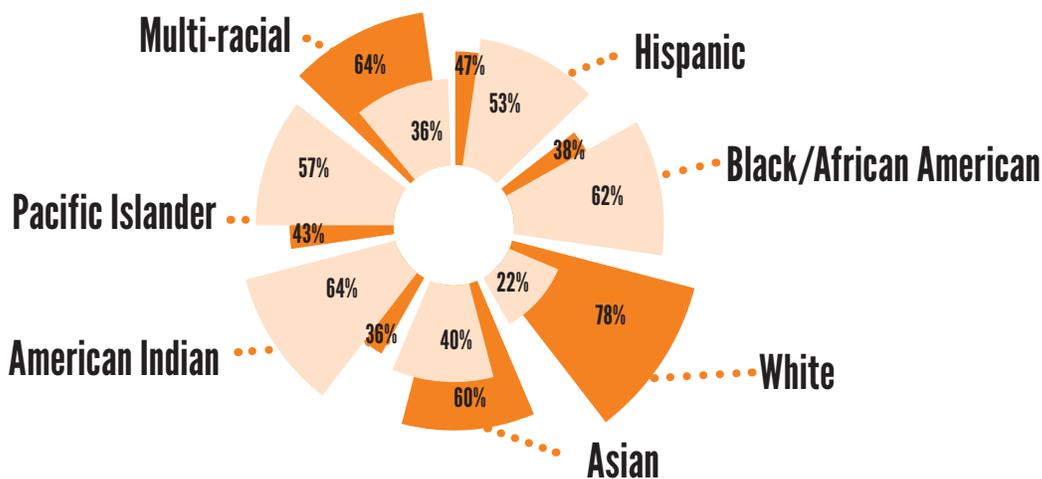
60%
of low-income
children are
proficient in science



8th Grade (2015/16)

68%
of children overall
are proficient in
science

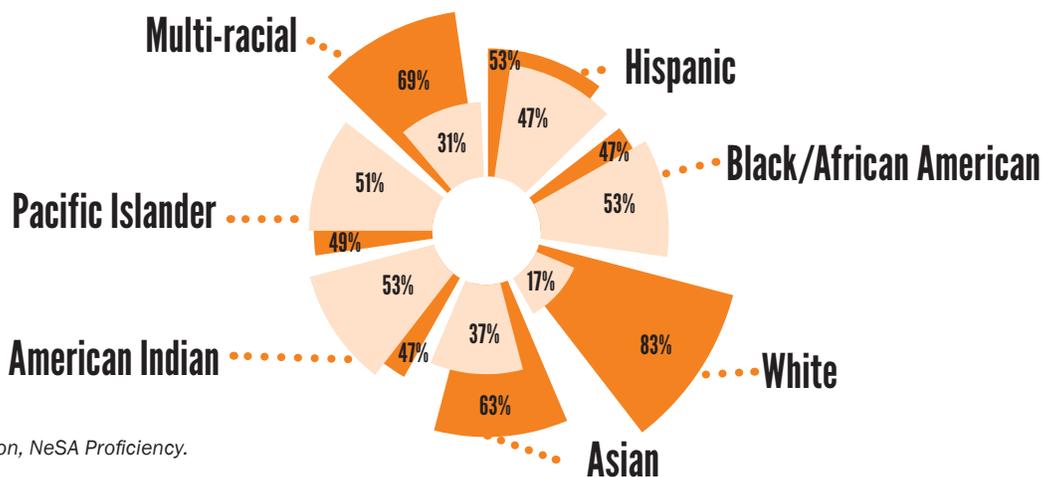
52%
of low-income
children are
proficient in science



11th Grade (2015/16)

74%
of children overall
are proficient in
science

57%
of low-income
children are
proficient in science



Source: Nebraska Department of Education, NeSA Proficiency.

Absences

Children need to be in school to achieve educational success and all the positive life outcomes that go with it. Too often, children are pushed out of the school system through suspensions, expulsions, and referrals to the court system. The cumulative sum of these practices, often referred to as “the school to prison pipeline,” has been shown to have a negative impact on students, schools, and academic achievement. When a student is suspended, they become less likely to graduate on time and more likely to repeat a grade, drop out without earning a diploma, and become involved with the juvenile justice system. Studies have also shown that schools with a higher reliance on school exclusion as a form of discipline actually score lower on academic achievement tests, even when controlling for socioeconomic and demographic factors. Policies that keep kids in the classroom produce better results for both students, schools, and our communities as a whole. *Source: The Academic Cost of Discipline, Center for Evaluation and Education Policy, Indiana University.*

728 (0.2%) students in public and nonpublic schools were EXPELLED during the 2015/16 school year.

13,521 (4.0%) students in public and nonpublic schools were SUSPENDED during the 2015/16 school year.

1,737
public and nonpublic students dropped out in 2015/16.

Public school absences (2015/16)

59,254
(18.8%)
students
were
absent

10-19
days

12,927
(4.1%)
students
were
absent

20-29
days

10,093
(3.2%)
students
were absent

30+
days

Graduation and Career

71% of Nebraska's 2015/16 public high school graduates had enrolled in college by April 2017.¹

66% of 2010 Nebraska High School Graduates who enrolled in a 4-year public college completed within six years.²

40% of 2010 Nebraska High School Graduates who enrolled in a 2-year public college completed within six years.²

16,296 students took the ACT during the 2015/16 school year with average composite score of 21.0 compared to a score of 20.8 nationally.³

18,000 (9%) of young adults age 18-24 were not attending school, not working, and had no degree beyond high school.⁴

96,000 (50%) of young adults age 18-24 were enrolled in or completed college.⁴

6,000 (6%) of teens 16-19 were not in school and not working.⁴

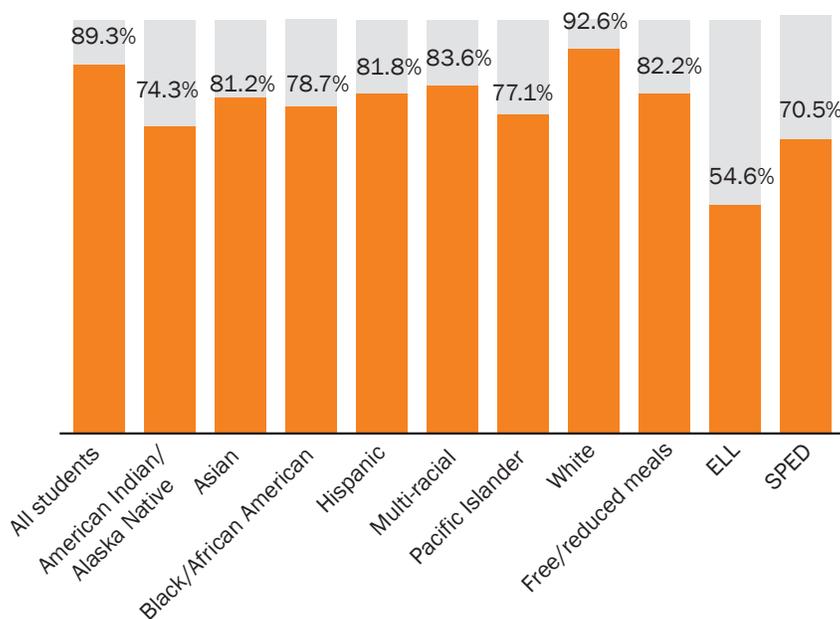
15,107 students were enrolled in a career academy or dual credit courses in 2015/16.¹

1. Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education.
 2. National Student Clearinghouse Research Center
 3. Nebraska Department of Education.
 4. Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center.

19,668

students completed high school in four years in 2015/16.

2016 cohort 4-year graduation rates by student demographics



91.6%

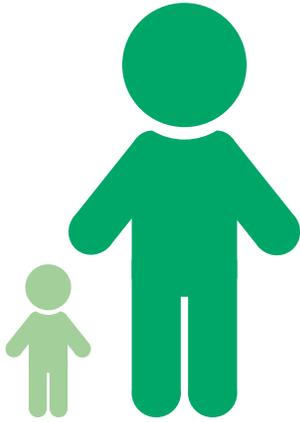
2016 extended 5-year graduation rate*

an increase from **88.9%** from the 2015 cohort 4-year graduation rate.

412

16-21 year olds took the GED in 2015/16 with **285** completing successfully.

*Extended 5th year graduation rate is the percent of students who graduated within five years rather than the standard four.
 Source: Nebraska Department of Education.



White families' median income is 1.7 times higher than the median income of families of color.¹

20.1% of Nebraska households are underbanked and may be forced to rely on costly financial services to meet their basic needs.²

Our values

Our children, communities, and state are stronger when all of Nebraska's families are able to participate fully in the workforce and establish financial security.

Achieving economic stability occurs when parents have the education, skills and opportunity to access work that pays a living wage. In turn, parents who are economically stable can provide their children housing, child care, health care, food, and transportation.

Public programs provide a vital safety net for families who are unable to provide necessities on their own. Well-structured programs gradually reduce assistance while supporting families moving toward financial independence.

Where are the data?

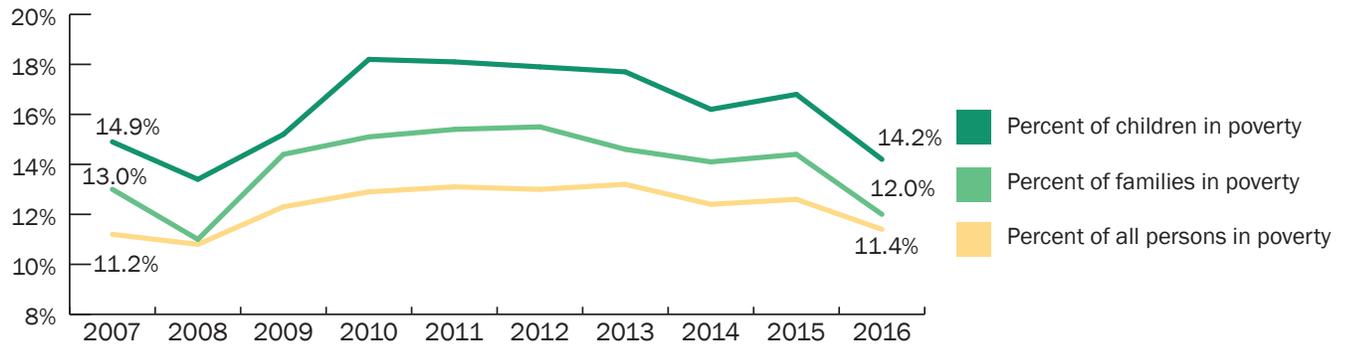
Poverty.....	52
Making ends meet.....	53
Aid to Dependent Children.....	54
Housing & homelessness.....	55
Hunger.....	56
SNAP & WIC.....	57
Custody.....	58
Employment & income.....	59
Transportation & taxes.....	60

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Tables B19113B-I, B19161B-I.

2. Assets and Opportunity Nebraska State Data, 2016.

Poverty

Nebraska Poverty (2007-2016)



Nebraska poverty rates (2016)

Poverty rate for children	14.2%
Poverty rate for families	12.0%
Poverty rate for all persons	11.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Tables B17001, B17010.

Nebraska poverty by race and ethnicity (2015)

Race	Percent of children in poverty (17 and under)	Percent of population in poverty
American Indian/Alaska Nativ	49.9%	40.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	23.1%	19.0%
Black/African American	42.8%	30.9%
Hispanic	32.2%	25.7%
Multiracial	23.3%	21.7%
Other/Unknown	29.3%	23.9%
White, non-Hispanic	10.7%	9.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Tables B17001B-1.

Family structure and poverty¹



43.4%

of children living in single-mother households are in poverty



21.3%

of children living in single-father households are in poverty.



8.2%

of children living in married-couple households are in poverty.



19.1%

of children living with a grandparent, without a parent present are in poverty.²

1. Source: U.S. Census 2016 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B17006.

2. Source: U.S. Census 2016 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table S1001.

In the United States, there is an ongoing relationship between race and ethnicity and poverty, with people of color experiencing higher rates of poverty. Poverty rates in Nebraska also continue to reveal significant disparities based on race and ethnicity.

These disparities grew out of a history of systemic barriers to opportunity for people of color that still have a presence in our society and institutions today. We need to continue working to address these barriers in order to ensure that all children have the best opportunity to succeed.

Making ends meet

Nebraskans pride themselves on being hard-working people. In 2016, 77.9% of children in our state had all available parents in the workforce.¹ Unfortunately, having high labor-force participation doesn't always translate into family economic stability.

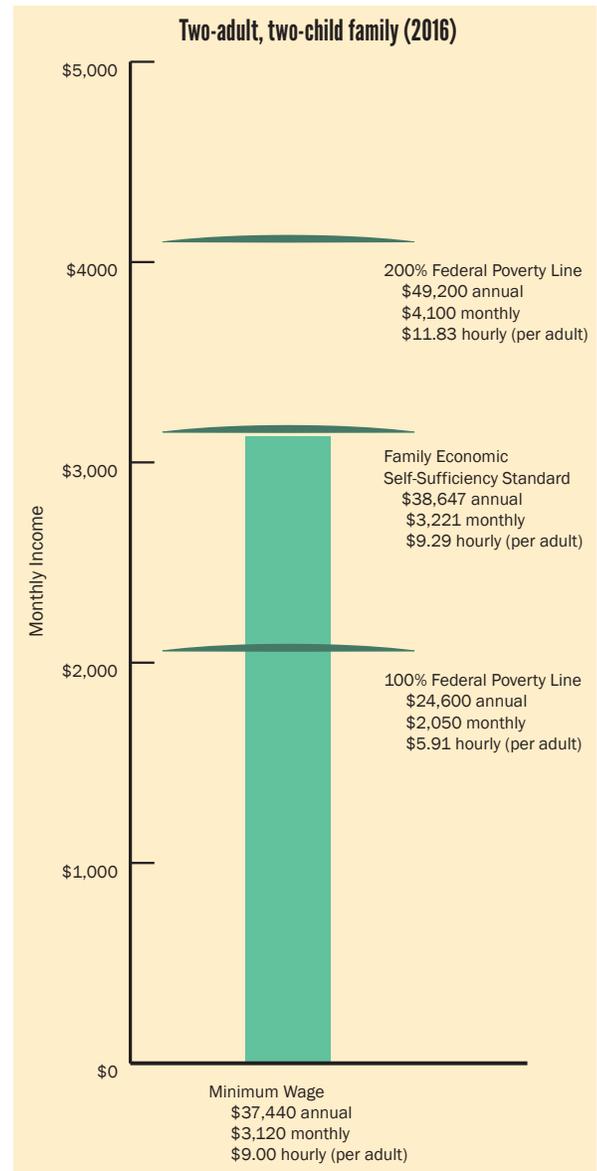
The chart at right illustrates the gap between low-wage earnings and the amount needed to provide for a two-parent family with two children. It assumes that both parents work full-time (40 hours a week), year round (52 weeks per year). That means no vacation, no sick time, just work.

Minimum wage in Nebraska is \$9.00 an hour.² If both parents work at minimum wage, their monthly income will be \$3,120. This puts them above the federal poverty level of \$2,050.

The federal poverty level doesn't describe what it takes for working families to make ends meet. For that we turn to the Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Standard (FESS). The FESS uses average costs, like fair median rent and the average price of a basic menu of food, to calculate what a family needs to earn to meet its basic needs without any form of private or public assistance. It does not include luxuries like dining out or saving for the future.

For a two-parent, two-child family of any age, the FESS for Nebraska is \$3,142 a month.³ That requires an hourly wage of \$9.29 per parent.

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, Table B23008.
 2. United States Department of Labor, "Minimum Wage Laws in the States - January 1, 2016," <http://www.dol.gov>.
 3. FESS was calculated using an average of 2010 figures for a two-adult, two-child family, adjusted for 2017 inflation. Data used to calculate information is courtesy of Nebraska Appleseed Center for Law in the Public Interest. For more information, please see the Family Bottom Line Report: www.familybottomline.voicesforchildren.com.



2017 Federal Poverty Level Guidelines

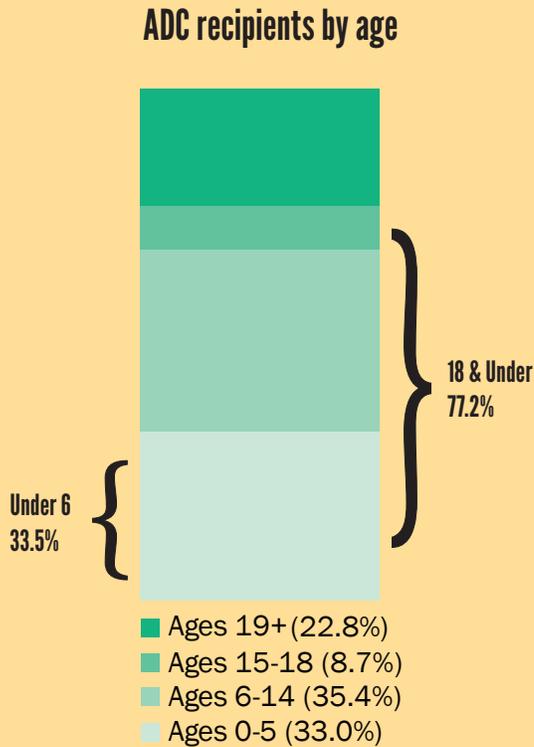
Program Eligibility	100%	130%	150%	185%	218%	300%	400%
Family Size							
1	\$12,060	\$15,678	\$18,090	\$22,311	\$26,291	\$36,180	\$48,240
2	\$16,240	\$21,112	\$24,360	\$30,044	\$35,403	\$48,720	\$64,960
3	\$20,420	\$26,546	\$30,630	\$37,777	\$44,516	\$61,260	\$81,680
4	\$24,600	\$31,980	\$36,900	\$45,510	\$53,628	\$73,800	\$98,400
5	\$28,780	\$37,414	\$43,170	\$53,243	\$62,740	\$86,340	\$115,120
6	\$32,960	\$42,848	\$49,440	\$60,976	\$71,853	\$98,880	\$131,840
7	\$37,140	\$48,282	\$55,710	\$68,709	\$80,965	\$111,420	\$148,560
8	\$41,320	\$53,716	\$61,980	\$76,442	\$90,078	\$123,960	\$165,280

Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, HHS Poverty Guidelines for 2017.

*For families with more than eight people, add \$4,180 for each additional member.

Aid to Dependent Children

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) (SFY 2016)

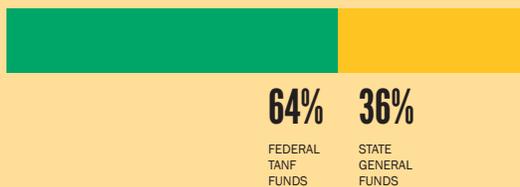


12,119 Average monthly number of children receiving ADC.

5,710 Average monthly number of families receiving ADC.

\$400.75 Average monthly ADC payment per family.

\$27,459,144 Total ADC payments (Includes both state and federal funds).



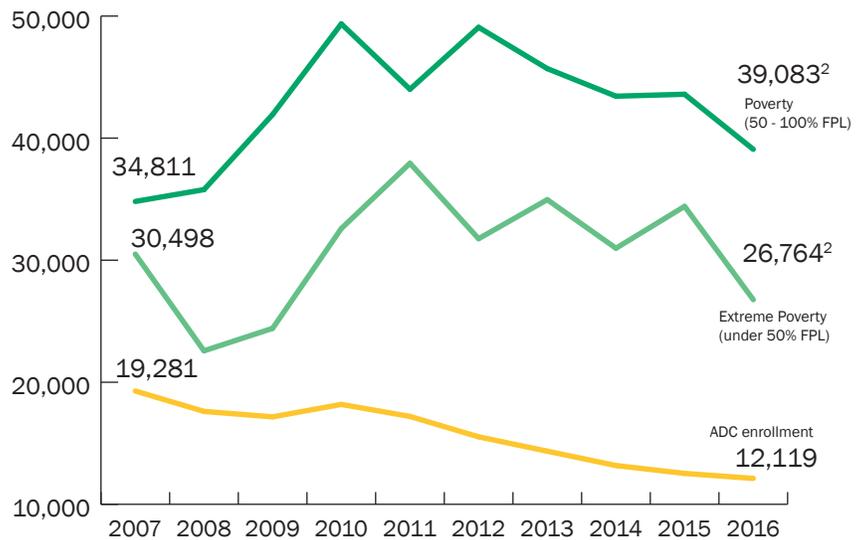
Source: Financial Services, Operations, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Is Nebraska's safety net catching families in need?

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC), Nebraska's cash assistance program, is intended to support very low-income families with children struggling to pay for basic needs. According to the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, ADC payments are often the only form of income for participating families.¹

The chart below explores whether ADC adequately reaches children and families in need. The number of children in poverty and extreme poverty over time is compared with the number of children receiving ADC. The gap between extreme poverty and ADC enrollment suggests that Nebraska's safety net has not kept pace with needs.

Children receiving ADC vs. children in poverty and extreme poverty (2007-2016)



ADC Increase with LB 607 in 2015

The Aid to Dependent Children program received a boost with the adoption of LB 607. LB 607 sought to address a problem with the ADC program, in which the payments did not adequately cover the cost of living: in 2013, the average monthly payment was only \$326.17. The enacted bill raises the monthly payment level to 55% of the standard of need, an average increase of \$72 per month to help approximately 6,200 Nebraskan families with low incomes. It also provides financial assistance to families transitioning off of the ADC to help them get back on their feet.

1. Financial Services, Operations, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).
 2. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B17024.

Homelessness

The Nebraska Homeless Assistance Program (NHAP) serves individuals who are homeless or near homeless. Not all homeless people receive services.

In 2016, HUD/NHAP served:

6,598 Homeless individuals.

1,842 Homeless children ages 18 and under.

2,914 Homeless families with children.

20 Unaccompanied homeless children.

395 Unaccompanied homeless emerging adults (18-24).

120 Parenting youth under 25 years.

Source: Nebraska Homeless Assistance Project, 2016 CAPER Report.

Homeownership

Homeownership provides a sense of stability for children and communities.

66.7% of families with children owned their home in 2016.¹

In 2016, Nebraska Public Housing had:²

7,361 public housing units with 7,061 occupied.

12,949 vouchers with 11,609 in use.

4,789 units were one bedroom (non-family).

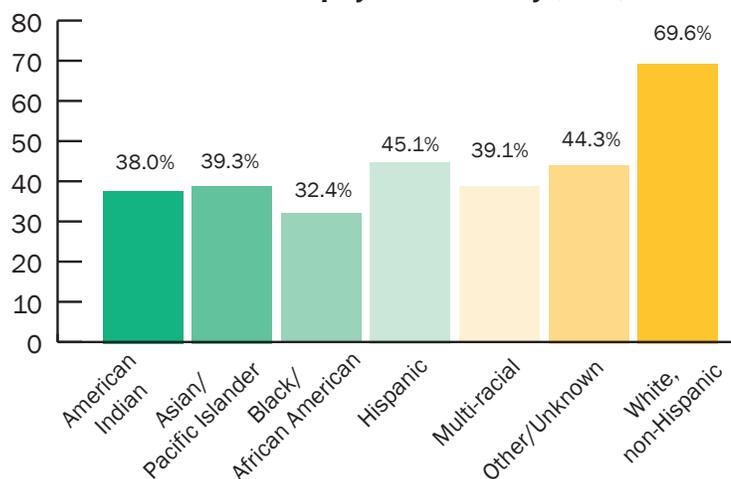
41,000 children lived in crowded housing with more than one person/room.³

32,000 children lived in areas of concentrated poverty.³

106,000 children lived in households with a high housing cost burden.^{3,4}

89,000 children with a high housing cost burden were low-income.^{3,4}

Homeownership by race/ethnicity (2016)⁵



1. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B25115.

2. Nebraska Office of Public Housing, HUD.

3. Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center.

4. Ibid. Families with high housing cost burdens spend more than 30% of their pre-tax income on housing.

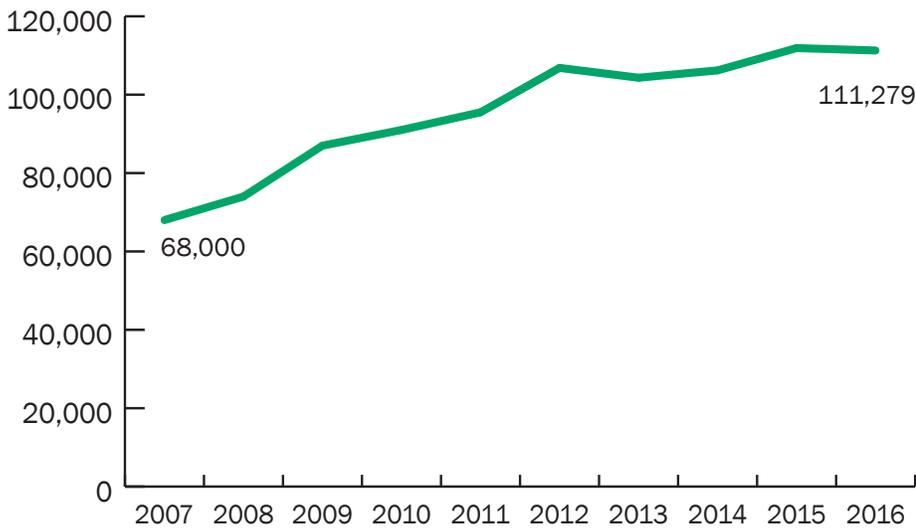
5. U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B25003B-1.

Hunger



1 in 7 Nebraska households don't know where their next meal is coming from.¹

Food insecure households in Nebraska (2007-2016)¹



With poverty rates remaining high in recent years, it is not surprising that many families with children struggle to put food on the table. Approximately 111,279 households in Nebraska were food-insecure in 2016—meaning they didn't know where their next meal was coming from at some point during the last year.

18.3% of Nebraska children experienced food insecurity (2015).²

61% of food-insecure children were likely eligible for federal nutrition assistance (2015).²

1. National and State Program Data, Food Research & Action Center, USDA, Household Food Security in the United States in 2016.

2. Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap 2017.

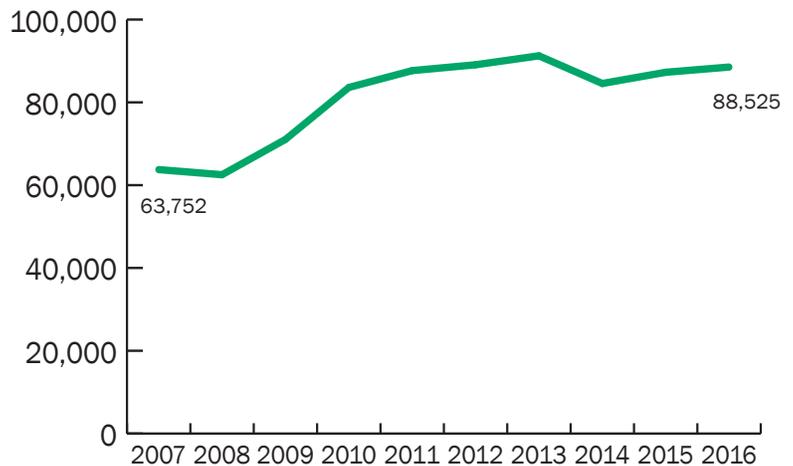
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is one of the most effective anti-poverty programs in the United States. It provides nutrition assistance to low-income individuals and families through benefits that can be used to purchase food at grocery stores, farmers markets, and other places where groceries are sold.

In Nebraska in 2015, SNAP moved about 7,500 households above the poverty line.

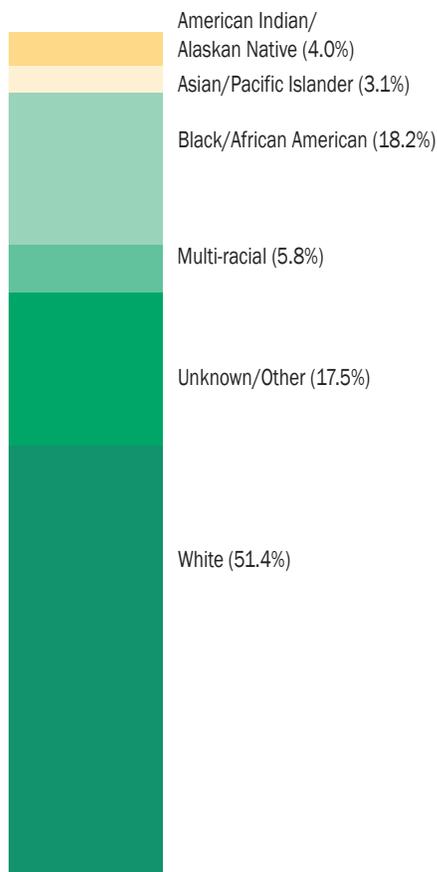
Characteristics of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015, USDA, Food Nutrition Services, The Office of Policy Support, Tables B.12, B.13.

Average number of children enrolled in SNAP (June 2007-2016)



Source: Financial Services, Operations, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

SNAP participants by race/ethnicity (June 2016)



Child SNAP Participants

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children—known as WIC—aims to improve the health of low-income pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, infants, and children up to age five who are at nutritional risk. The program provides nutritious foods to supplement diets, information on healthy eating, breastfeeding promotion and support, and referrals to health care.

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (2016)

Of the monthly average **37,480**

WIC participants in 2016:

- 8,572 were women;
- 8,991 were infants; and
- 19,917 were children

105 clinics in **93 counties** report participating in WIC.

\$58.03
Average monthly cost
per participant in 2016

52.3%
of new babies were
enrolled in WIC in 2016

Source: Nebraska WIC Program.

Source: Financial Services, Operations, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Custody

Marriage and divorce

In 2016...

12,338 couples & **5,949**
were married & were divorced.

5,562 children
experienced their parents divorcing.

2,754 children
were put under their
mother's custody.

2,329 children
were put under both
parent's custody.

403 children
were put under their
father's custody.

72 children
were given a different
arrangement.

Source: Vital Statistics, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Informal kinship care

Children are considered to be in informal kinship care if they are not living with a parent or foster parent and are not living independently.

11,000 (2%)
children were living
in kinship care (2016
3-year averages).

11,000 (2%)
were living with a
grandparent who was their
primary caregiver in 2016.

Source: Kids Count Data Center.

Child support (2016)

Custodial parents who do not receive child support payments they are owed by non-custodial parents may seek assistance from the Department of Health and Human Services. Assistance is provided by Child Support Enforcement (CSE).

108,674 cases received CSE assistance, this is **71.5%** of child support cases in Nebraska.

101,914 were non-ADC cases.*

6,760 were ADC cases.*

\$217,985,571 Amount of child support collected through CSE.

\$217,423,125 Amount of child support disbursed through CSE.

19,626 Cases received services through CSE, but payments were not being made.

2,586 Cases receiving public benefits who are eligible for and are receiving child support payments.

1,662 Cases receiving public benefits who are eligible for child support, but it is not being paid.

5,131 Child support cases where non-custodial parent is incarcerated.

\$117.74 Mean monthly child support payment per child.

Source: Nebraska Department of Revenue.

* If the custodial parent is receiving ADC, the state is entitled to collect child support from the non-custodial parent as reimbursement.

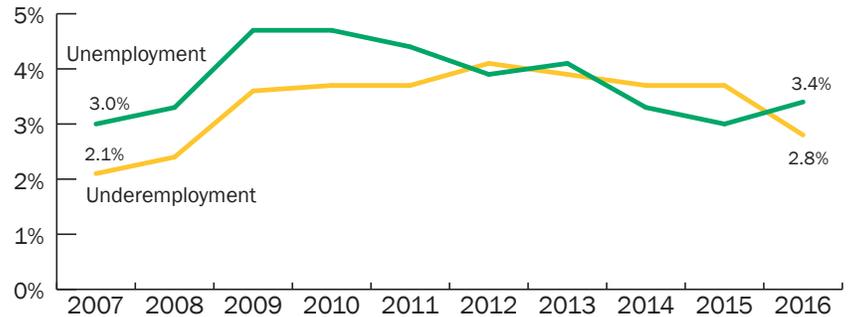
In 2016,

77.9% of children under 18 had all available parents in the workforce

74.9% of children under 6 had all available parents in the workforce

Source: U.S. Census, 2016 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B23008.

Nebraska unemployment and underemployment rate (2007-2016)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for States, Annual Averages, U-3, U-6.

Median income for families with children (2016)

All Families	\$73,488
Married Couple	\$91,085
Male Householder (no wife)	\$45,755
Female Householder (no husband)	\$27,849

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B19126.

Median income for families by race & ethnicity (2016)

American Indian	\$44,903
Asian/Pacific Islander	\$60,816
Black/African American	\$38,694
Hispanic	\$48,013
Multiracial	\$54,180
Other	\$46,016
White Non-Hispanic	\$78,199

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B19113B-1.

10,000 workers in Nebraska earned minimum wage or below in 2016.¹

17.0% of Nebraskans experience asset poverty with **10.2%** in extreme asset poverty.²

26.7% of Nebraska workers were working in a low-wage job, meaning the median annual pay is below the poverty line for a family of four.²

Asset poverty

A household is considered to be in asset poverty if they do not have sufficient net worth at the Federal Poverty Line to subsist without income for three months.

Extreme asset poverty

A household is without or has negative net worth.

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Characteristics of Minimum wage workers, 2016.

2. Assets and Opportunity Nebraska State Data, 2016.

Transportation & taxes

42,715 (5.7%) households had no vehicle available in 2016.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-year estimates Table B08201.

40,693 (4.2%) workers used transportation other than a personal automobile or carpool to get to work in 2016.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 1-year estimates Tables B08201, C08141.

Family tax credits 2016

130,422 families claimed \$307,135,896 in federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).

130,943 families claimed \$30,532,026 in state Earned Income Tax Credit.

152,218 families claimed \$207,482,522 in federal Child Tax Credit.

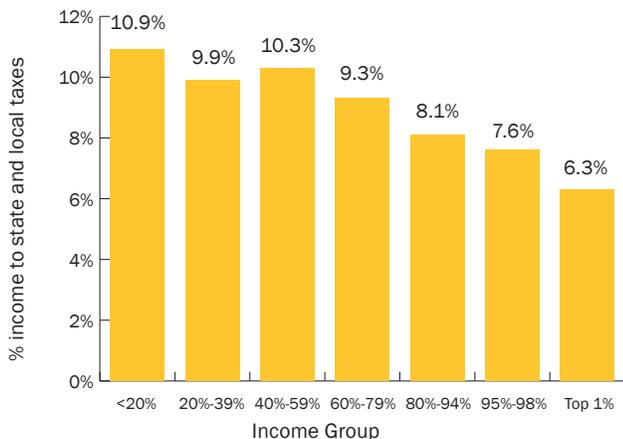
54,112 families claimed \$29,003,458 in federal Child and Dependent Care Credit.

57,639 families claimed \$11,656,022 in state Child and Dependent Care Credit.

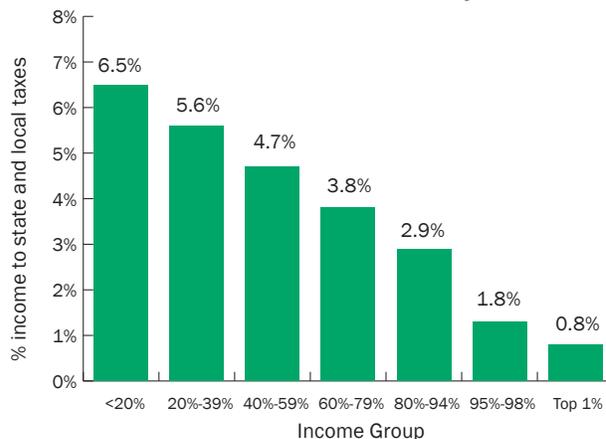
92,753 families claimed \$130,425,189 in Additional Child Tax Credit.

Source: Nebraska Department of Revenue.

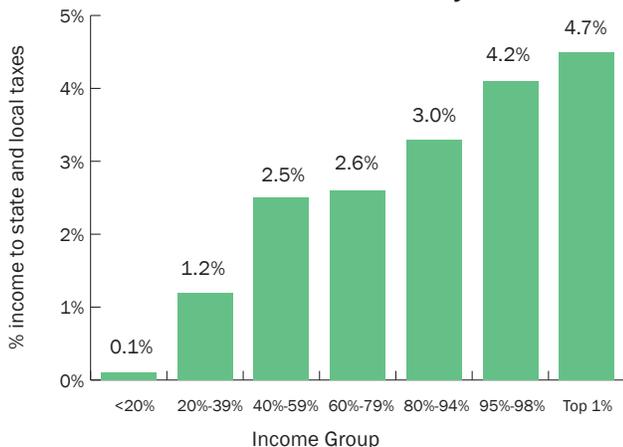
State & local taxes (2015)



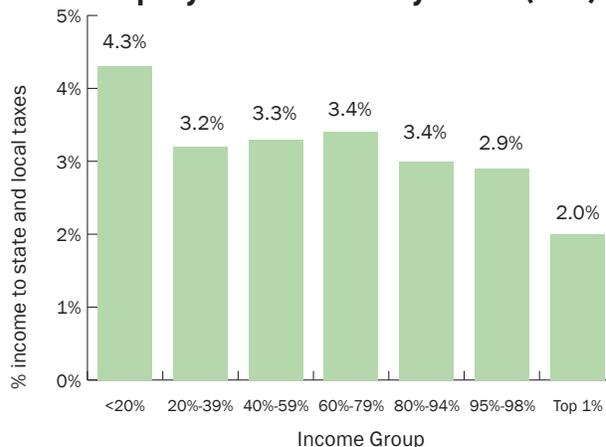
Sales & excise tax share of family income (2015)



Personal income tax share of family income (2015)



Property tax share of family income (2015)



Source: ITEP, Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems, Nebraska, 2015.

**55% of children
living in out-of-home
care were living with
relatives or kin.***

.....

**447 families
were served
by Alternative
Response.**

Why does it matter?

Keeping our children and youth safe is essential to their healthy development. Strengthening families so we prevent child abuse and neglect and acting quickly but thoughtfully to guarantee children have a safe, permanent, and loving home are all key to ensuring every child can grow into a successful, independent adult.

Where are the data?

Child maltreatment.....	62
Entries.....	64
Involvement in child welfare & Alternate Response...	65
Race & ethnicity in child welfare.....	66
In-home and out-of-home placement.....	67
Out-of-home placements.....	68
Placement stability.....	69
Permanency.....	70
Aging Out.....	71

Child maltreatment

Federal law defines child maltreatment, otherwise known as abuse and neglect, as “any act or failure to act that results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation, or any act or failure to act that represents an imminent risk of serious harm.”

In Nebraska, the vast majority (85%) of maltreatment is physical neglect, which is a failure to meet a child’s basic needs like food, shelter, and clothing; this is, in many cases, an economic issue.

Why should we be concerned?

Exposure to childhood abuse and neglect hinders children’s healthy social, emotional, and cognitive development. If untreated, toxic stress makes it more likely that children will adopt risky behaviors which negatively impact their future health and success. Given the impacts, we need to strengthen families to prevent abuse and neglect whenever possible, and take swift, thoughtful action to ensure that all children grow up in loving homes.

Child abuse & neglect reports

33,977 REPORTS
of alleged maltreatment were made to the Child Abuse and Neglect Hotline in 2016.

33,977
reports were made

13,735
calls were assessed by DHHS and/or law enforcement

Do you know a child who is being maltreated?

Call the Child Abuse & Neglect Hotline at 1-800-652-1999.

2,174
reports were substantiated

9,500
reports were unfounded

355
reports were referred to Alternative Response

Safety assessments

17,977
safety assessments conducted on children

1,676
children determined unsafe

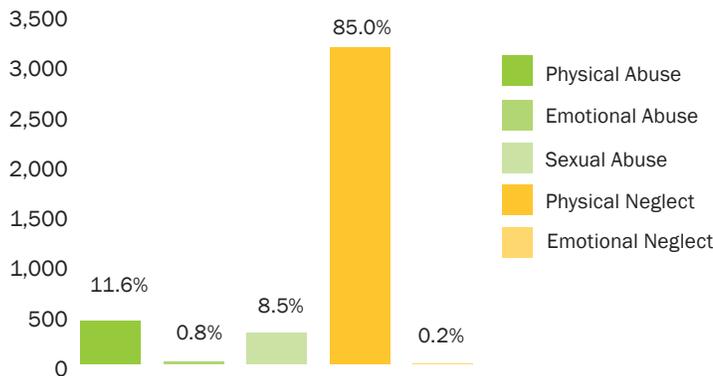
1,258
children determined unsafe and court involved

361
children determined unsafe and non-court involved

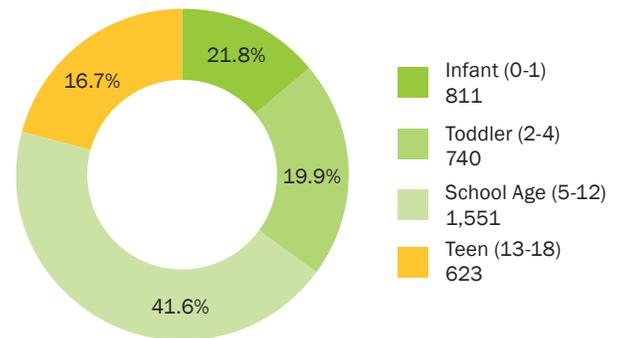
67
children determined unsafe and non-court involved and family did not elect to participate in voluntary services

Child maltreatment

Types of substantiated maltreatment (2016)



Child maltreatment by age (2016)



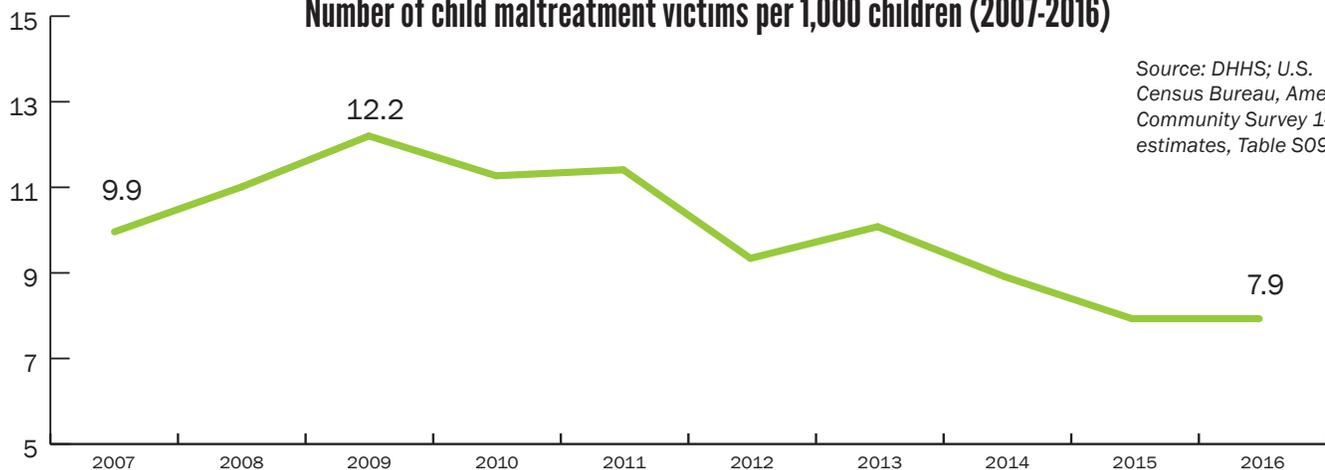
Some children experienced more than one type of maltreatment. The numbers here will be higher than the total number of children who experienced maltreatment.

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

It is important to note that only maltreatment cases that were reported are included in this report. The actual incidence of maltreatment may be higher than what is reported here.

3,725 kids experienced maltreatment in 2016.

Number of child maltreatment victims per 1,000 children (2007-2016)



Source: DHHS; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table S0901.

In 2016, 5,720 children in 93 counties
who were alleged victims of maltreatment were served
by the Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) of Nebraska.

CACs offer an innovative way of serving children who are victims of abuse through comprehensive strategies coordinating investigation and intervention services to create a child focused approach. Services include forensic interviewing, medical evaluations, advocacy and support, therapeutic intervention, case review, and tracking. The CAC's ultimate goal is to ensure that children are not revictimized by the very system designed to protect them.

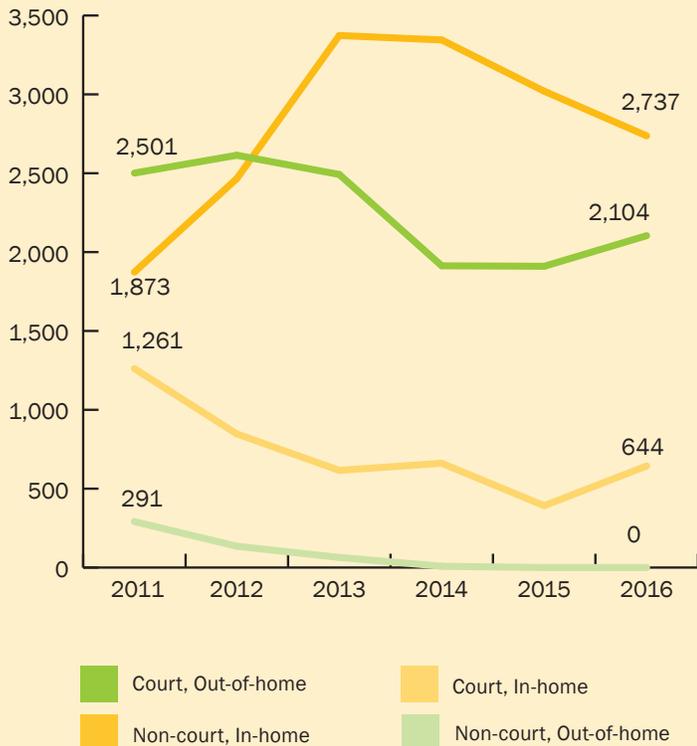
Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Child Advocacy Centers conducted:

4,457	1,146
Forensic Interviews	Medical Exams
14,812	12,812
Advocacy Sessions	Case Reviews

Source: Nebraska Alliance of Child Advocacy Centers, 2016 Annual Statistics.

How do children enter our child welfare system? (2011-2016)

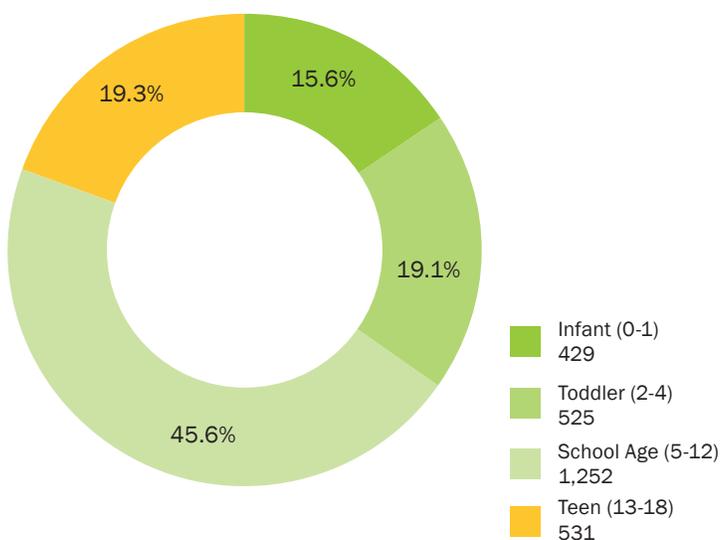


5,485 kids
entered the child welfare system in 2016.
 2,737 (50%) were non-court involved
 2,748 (50%) were court involved

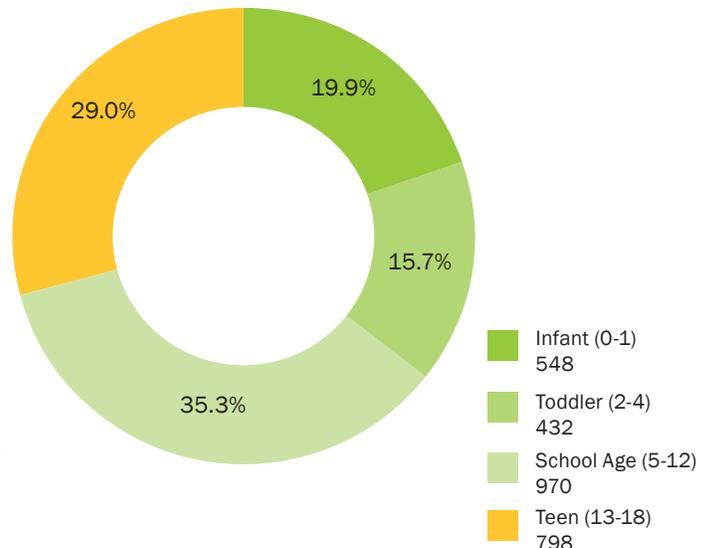
Court vs. non-court

Children who are removed from their homes often experience traumatic and long-term consequences. Recently, DHHS has been seeking ways to keep families together while ensuring that safety can be maintained. Non-court cases allow children to remain in their own homes, where they can continue to receive a stable source of love and care from their families.

Non-court entries by age (2016)



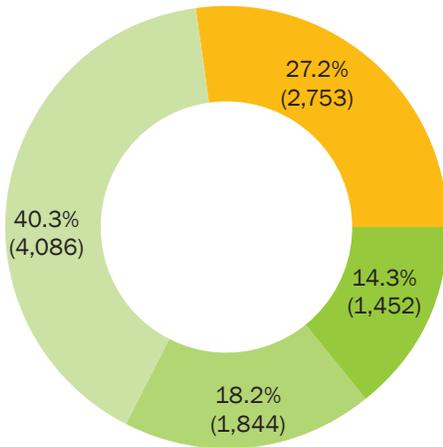
Court entries by age (2016)



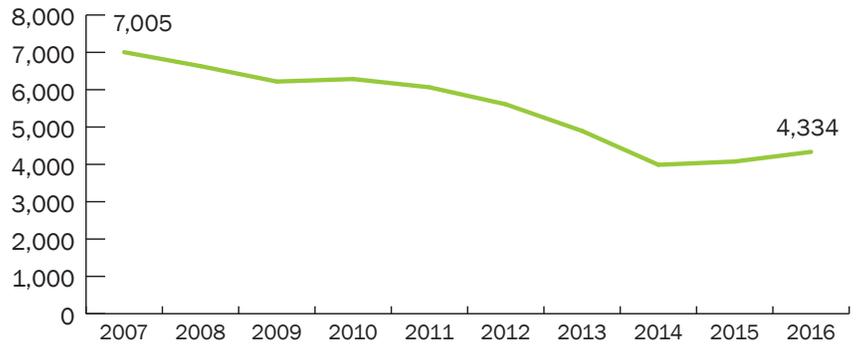
Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Involvement in child welfare & Alternative Response

Any involvement by age (2016)

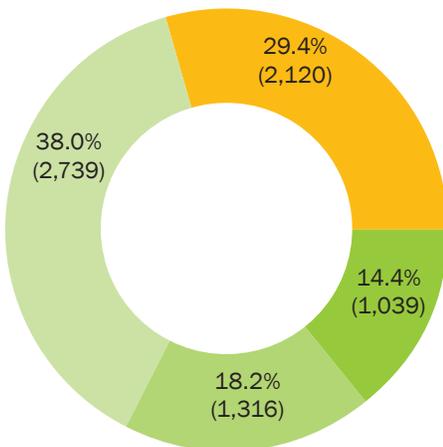


Court involved youth over time (2007-2016)*

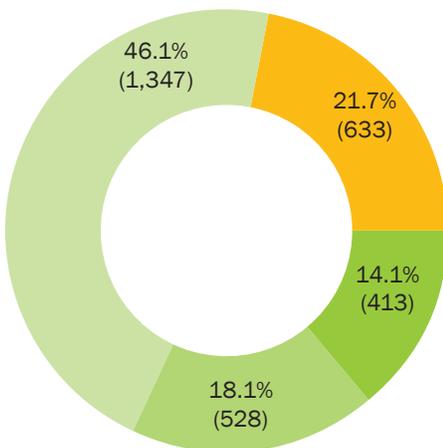


*Point-In-Time, Dec. 31 each year.

Court involvement by age (2016)



Non-court involvement by age (2016)



■ Infant (0-1) ■ School Age (5-12)
■ Toddler (2-4) ■ Teen (13-18)

10,135 kids
 were involved in the child welfare
 system at some point in 2016.
 7,214 (71.2%) from 4,020 families were court involved.
 2,921 (28.8%) from 1,168 families were non-court involved.

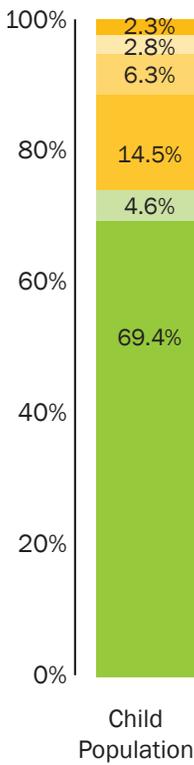
447 families
 were served by Alternative Response in 2016.

The majority of children who come into Nebraska's child welfare system are identified because their family is unable to meet their basic needs, which is often related to symptoms of poverty. Alternative Response brings more flexibility to our state response to child maltreatment in certain low- or moderate-risk cases by allowing caseworkers to focus on harnessing the strengths of each family and building parental capacity through intensive supports and services.

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Race & ethnicity in child welfare

Total child population (2016)



Entries to the child welfare system (2016)

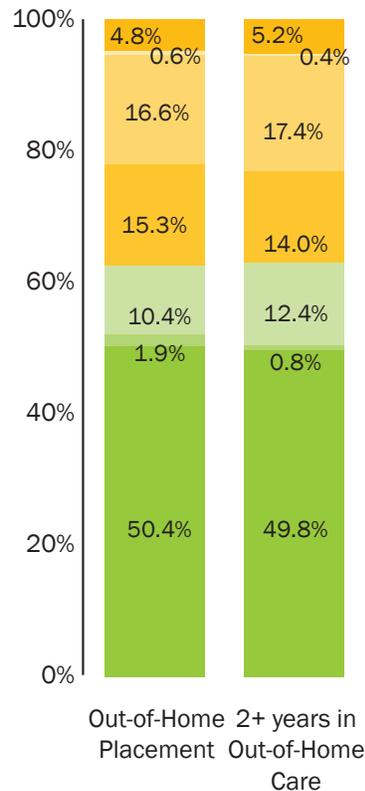


- American Indian/Alaska Native
- Asian/Pacific Islander
- Black/African American
- Hispanic
- Multi-racial
- Other/Declined/Unknown
- White, non-Hispanic

Child welfare system involvement (2016)



Out-of-home care (2016)



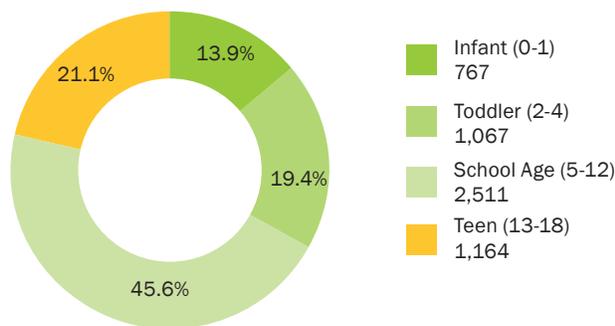
In-home and out-of-home placement

Removal reasons of children in out-of-home care

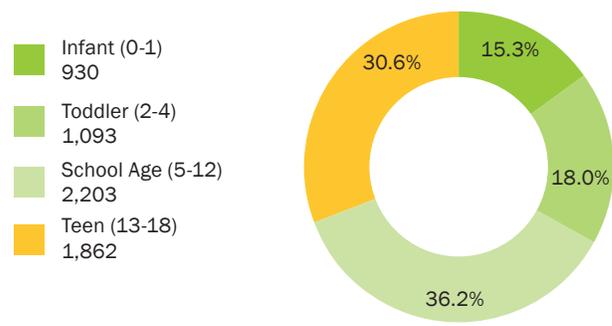
Neglect (alleged/reported)	1,806	Sexual Abuse (alleged/reported)	115
Drug Abuse (Parent/Caretaker)	1,544	Mental and Emotional Abuse	56
Domestic Violence	498	Mentally Ill and Dangerous (child)	44
Physical Abuse (alleged/reported)	473	Death of Parent(s)/Caretaker(s)	38
Inadequate Housing	314	Relinquishment	9
Child's Behavior Problem	282	Alcohol Abuse (child)	27
Abandonment	273	Diagnosed Child's Disability	24
Incarceration of Parent(s)/Caretaker(s)	209	Drug Abuse (child)	11
Parent's/Caretaker's Inability to Cope Due to Illness/Other	193	Court Determined that Reasonable Efforts are not Required	29
Alcohol Abuse (Parent/Caretaker)	182	Total	6,127

A child may have more than one reason for removal from their home.

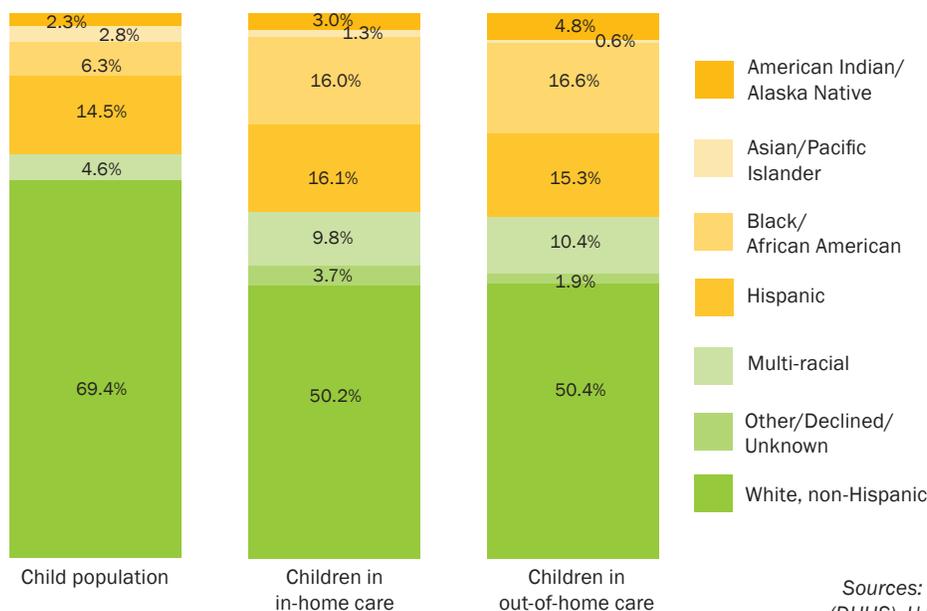
State wards (court involved) receiving in-home services by age (2016)



State wards (court involved) receiving out-of-home services by age (2016)



State wards receiving in-home and out-of-home services by race & ethnicity (2016)

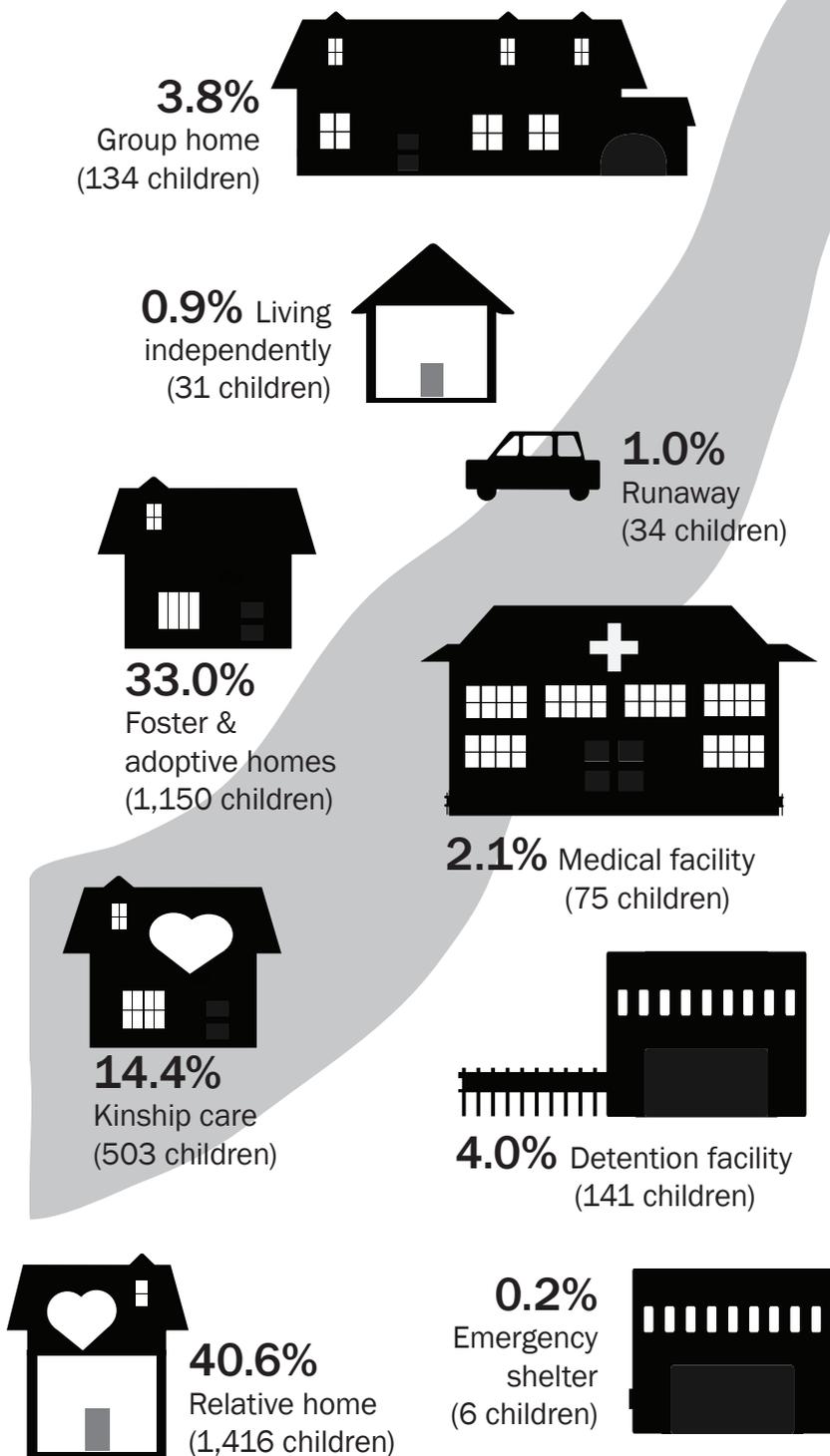


3,269 (53.7%)
children who were
state wards living in
out-of-home care had
a diagnosed disability.

Sources: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates, July 1, 2016.

Out-of-home placements

Where are the kids in out-of-home care?*



Foster home placement beds (CY 2016)

8,448 licensed foster home beds were available in **4,151** homes.

3,983 approved beds in **2,329** homes.

3,931 (62.7%) children in foster care in 2016 were placed with relatives or kin

51.9% of foster home beds were in kin or relative homes

2,457 kids in out-of-home care also had a sibling in out-of-home care on 12/31/16

- **63%** were placed with all siblings
- **82%** were placed with at least one sibling

When children must be removed from their homes, it is important to ensure that their placement reduces the trauma of removal and promotes the well-being of the child. Congregate care, which places children in an institutional setting such as a group home or detention center, should be used minimally for out-of-home placements.

Research shows that placement in a family-like setting provides children with improved long-term outcomes in physical and emotional health. Although congregate care may be necessary for some children, for many others, it does not allow children to maintain the strong relationships with trusted adults that are essential for successful development.

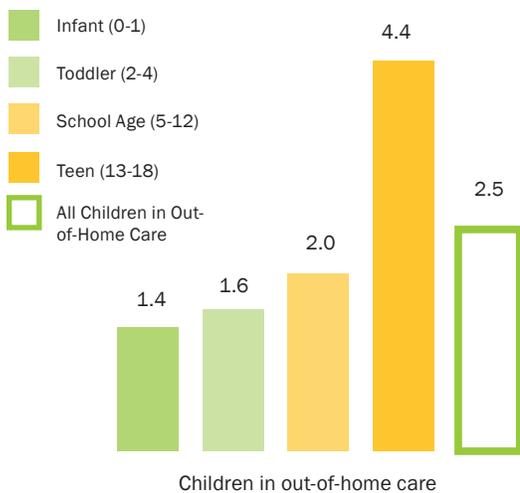
Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services.
*Point-in-time data taken on December 31, 2016.

Multiple placements

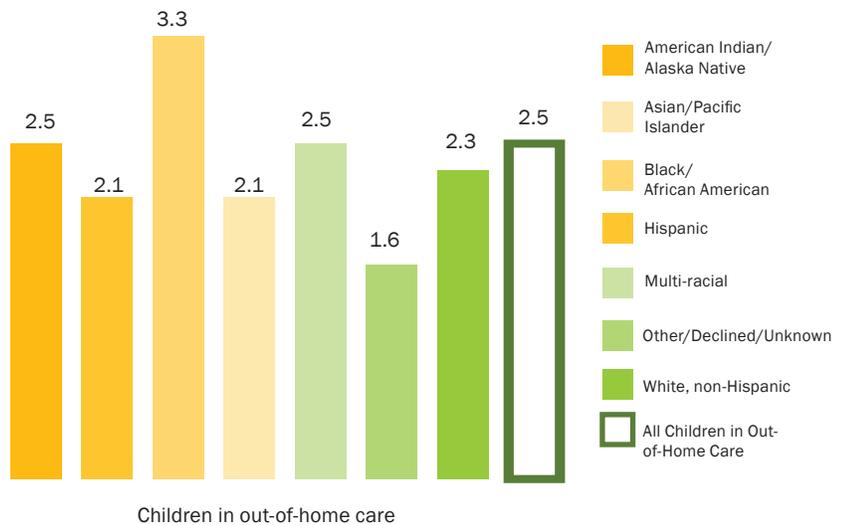
The Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services counts placement changes when a child moves from one foster care setting to another. Children in stable homes are reported to receive more attention, acceptance, affection, and better care from their foster parents. Children who are in stabilized homes are more likely to receive therapy, are less delinquent and oppositional/aggressive, and are more likely to be placed with competent and caring foster parents.

Source: University of Illinois, Child and Family Research Center, Placement Stability Study, 1999.

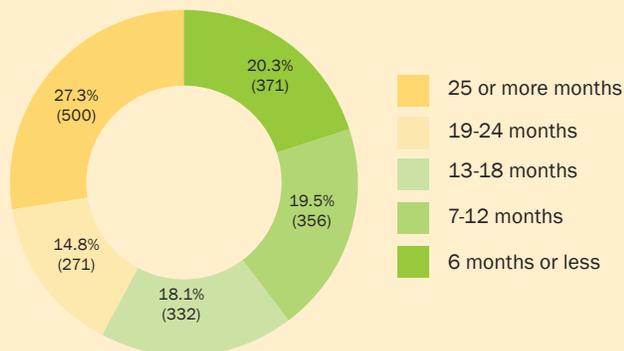
Average number of out-of-home placements by age (CY 2016)



Average number of out-of-home placements by race/ethnicity (CY 2016)



Length of time in out-of-home care (2016)



Of the **1,830** children who exited out-of-home care in 2016, the mean length of time away from home was **20.6** months.

Length of time in out-of-home care by race/ethnicity (2016)



Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Permanency

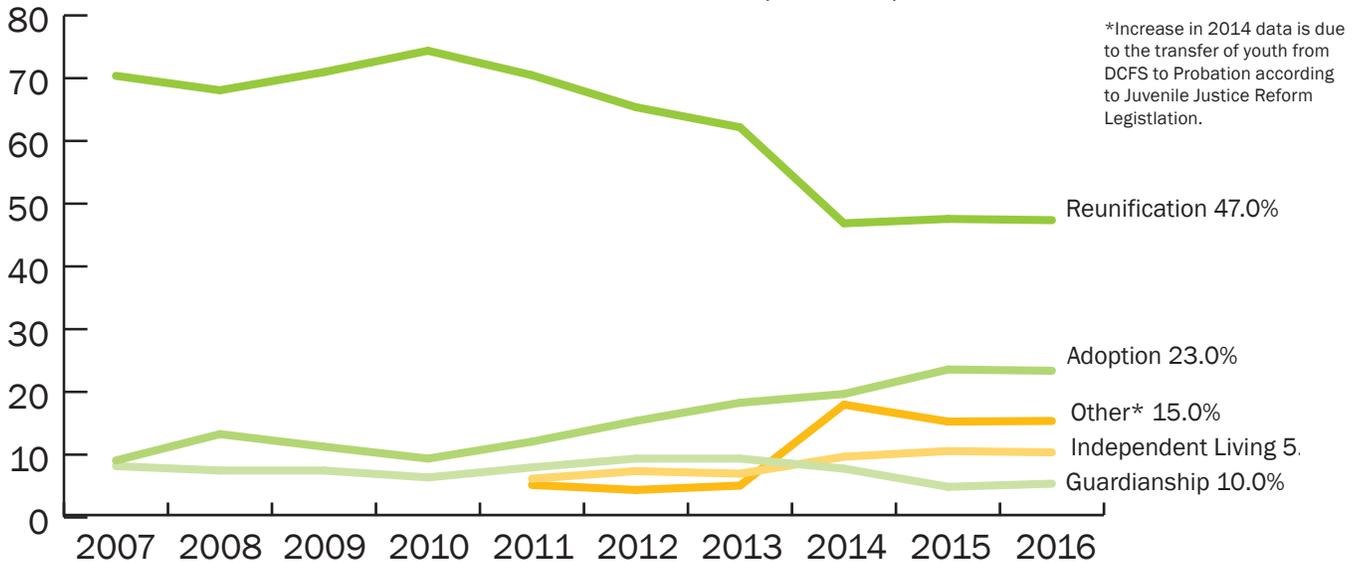
Exiting the system

Once in the child welfare system, children should be on a track toward achieving permanency in a safe, loving environment. Most of the time, that means they will be reunified with their family and return home. Other times, permanency may be achieved through adoption or guardianship.

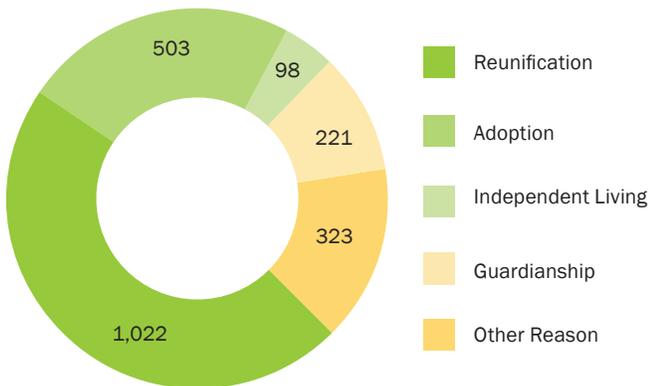
2,995 court involved children exited the system in 2016.

2,259 non-court involved children exited the system in 2016.

Exits from out-of-home care (2007-2015)



Exits from out-of-home care (2016)



221 children exited into guardianships in 2016, 207 of which were subsidized.

503 children were adopted in 2016. 484 adoptions were subsidized.

Mean time from becoming free for adoption to adoption: 13 months.

137 youth
were in out-of-home care
when they reached their
19th birthday in 2016.

- 88% were HHS wards
- 7% were OJS wards
- 5% were both

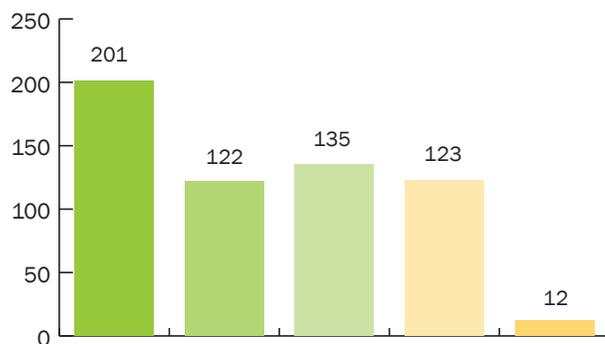
318 young adults were served
through the Bridge to Independence Program in 2016.
95 young adults left the program during this time.

Family support is key to any successful transition into adulthood, especially for youth who may have been exposed to trauma. Learning to be self-reliant in seeking employment and housing, managing finances, or seeking healthcare can be daunting without family connections. For youth who have been in foster care who do not exit the system to a family, ensuring a strong system of support in this transition is key. To address this issue, the Unicameral passed LB 216 in 2013, which extended supports and services until the age of 21 for youth who have “aged out.” The Bridge to Independence (b2i) program began serving youth in October 2014. Participants must be either working, seeking work, or in school. In return, they receive Medicaid coverage, a monthly stipend to use for living expenses, and an assigned caseworker on call 24/7 to help them navigate the transition to adulthood.

Bridge to Independence Program (2016)



Reasons for participation in Bridge to Independence (CY 2016)*



*A young adult may have more than one reason for Bridge to Independence participation.

- Enrolled in secondary school
- Enrolled in post-secondary or vocational education
- Participating in a program designed to promote or remove barriers to employment
- Employed 80 hours per month
- Incapacitated due to physical or mental health conditions from employment or schooling.

Juvenile Justice

**67.2% of youth
in juvenile court
had access to
counsel in 2016.**

.....

**310 youth cases
were prosecuted
in adult court,
an 84% decrease from
1,972 youth in 2013.**

Why does it matter?

Keeping our children and youth safe is essential to their healthy development. Responding to the troubling behaviors of children and youth in developmentally appropriate ways is key to ensuring every child can build a successful, independent adult life.

Where are the data?

Arrests.....	73
Disproportionate minority contact.....	74
Pre-trial diversion.....	75
Juvenile cases.....	76
Access to counsel.....	77
Probation.....	78
Detention.....	79
Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers.....	80
Office of Juvenile Services (OJS) Wards.....	81
Youth treated as adults.....	82

Youth arrests (2016)

Type	Male	Female	Total	% of total
Status Offenses	672	482	1,154	12.2%
Runaway	160	131	291	3.1%
Curfew	92	52	144	1.5%
Alcohol	420	299	719	7.6%
Drug Related	948	397	1,345	14.2%
Violent	172	14	186	2.0%
Person	997	516	1,513	16.0%
Property	2,091	1,176	3,267	34.5%
Public Order	271	164	435	4.6%
Weapon	87	7	94	1.0%
Other	937	416	1,353	14.3%
DUI	81	33	114	1.2%
Total	6,256	3,205	9,461	

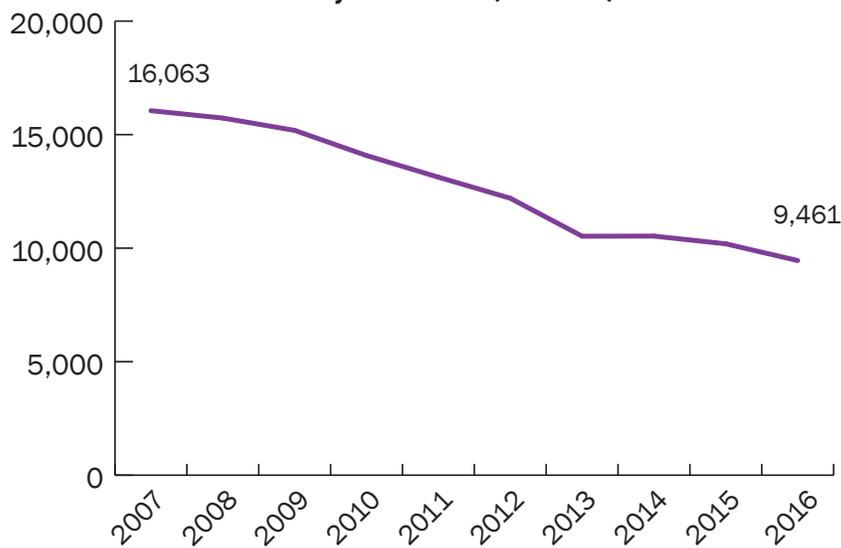
Status Offenses

“Status offenses” are non-criminal behaviors, like skipping school, that could not be charged but for the “status” of being a minor.

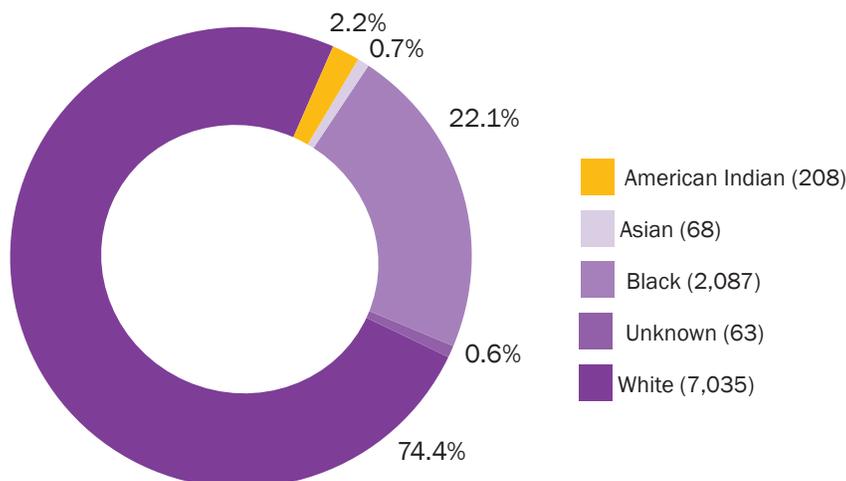
Source: Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

9,461 youths were arrested in 2016.
a 41% decrease
from 16,063 arrests in 2007.

Number of youth arrested (2007-2016)



Youth arrests by race (2016)



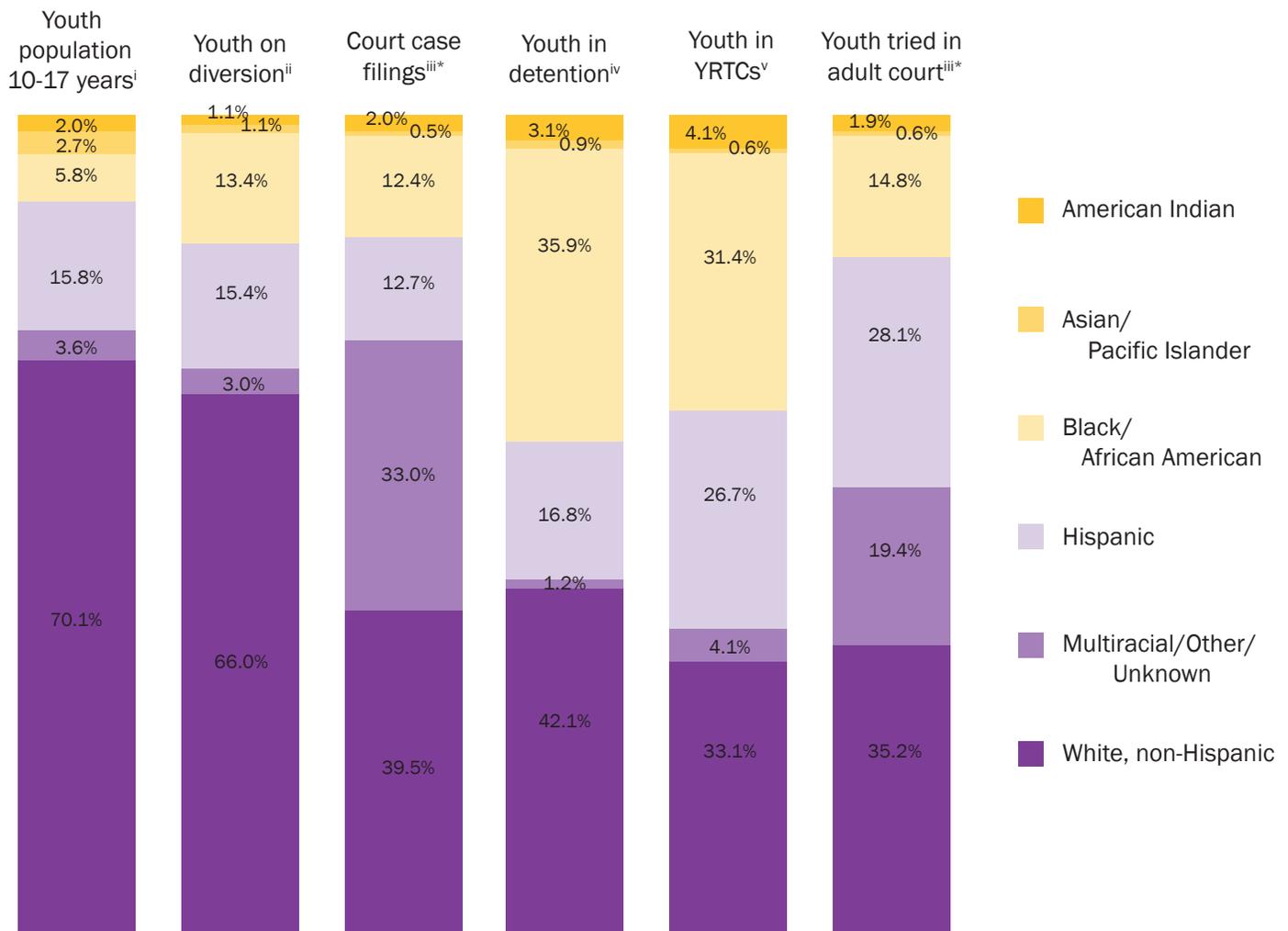
Disproportionate minority contact

Disproportionate minority contact (DMC)

Despite the promise of equal protection under the law, national research shows that youth of color are overrepresented in the juvenile justice system. This overrepresentation often is a product of decisions made at early points of contact with the juvenile justice system. Where racial differences are found to exist, they tend to accumulate as youth are processed deeper into the system.¹

Unfortunately, our juvenile justice system lacks uniform ways of collecting data on race and ethnicity. Although disparities exist across system points, different agencies have different ways of counting Hispanic youth in particular. Additional information on the race and ethnicity of youth arrested, on probation, and in adult prison are available elsewhere in this section.

Youth interaction with the justice system by race/ethnicity (2016)



i. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, 2016 Estimates, Table PEPASR6H.

ii. Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

iii. JUSTICE, Administrative Office of the Courts.

iv. Analysis based on data from individual facilities including Lancaster County Detention Center, Northeast Nebraska Juvenile Services, Douglas County Youth Center, and the Patrick J. Thomas Juvenile Justice Center.

v. SFY 2015/16 Annual Reports for Kearney and Geneva Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers.

*Data is input by clerks across the state and may not be well standardized. This may account for the large "multiracial/other/unknown" category.

1. "And Justice for Some: Differential Treatment of Youth of Color in the Juvenile Justice System," National Council on Crime and Delinquency, (January 2007).

Juvenile Diversion Program

Pretrial diversion programs are based on the belief that many juvenile cases are better handled outside the courthouse doors. These voluntary programs are designed to provide eligible youth an opportunity to demonstrate rehabilitation and make things right with the community, while reducing the cost and burden to taxpayers and courts that come with formal charges being filed. By successfully completing his or her diversion plan, a minor has the opportunity to avoid formal charges in the court and get all record of the matter sealed. By diverting these cases from the court system, counties save significant dollars, making successful diversion programs a win-win.

3,952

youths were referred to the diversion program.

519

of those referred did not participate.

2,657

youths successfully completed diversion.

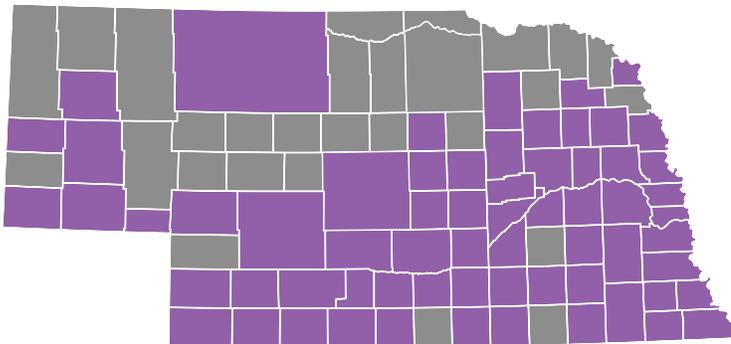
489

youths did not complete diversion successfully and were discharged for failing to comply or for a new law violation.

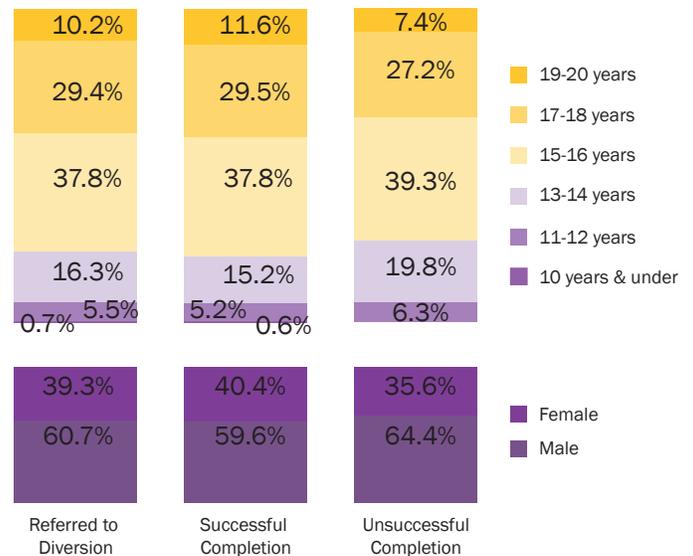
65

counties participated in the diversion program.

Counties participating in the Juvenile Diversion Program (2016)



Youth participating in the Juvenile Diversion Program (2016)



Community-Based Juvenile Services Aid Program (2016)

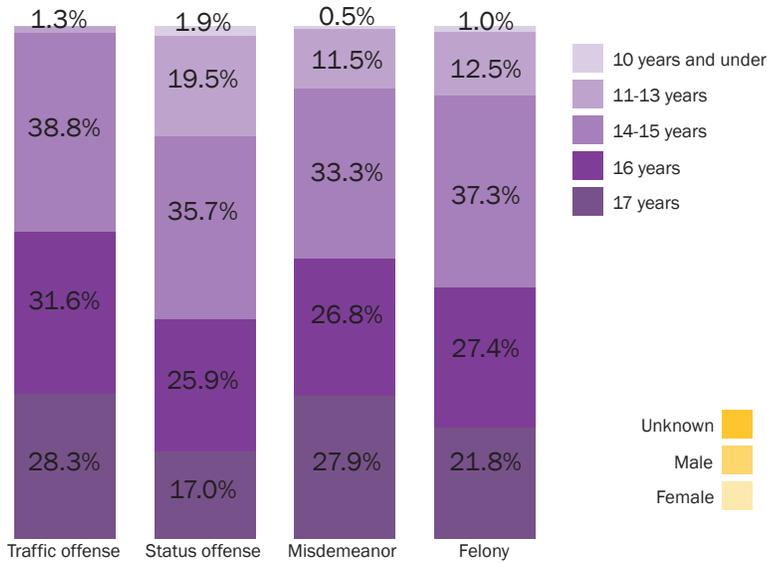
248 programs in **67** counties and **2** tribes were funded through the Community-Based Juvenile Services Aid Program with a total funding of **\$6,300,000**.

Funded Programs:

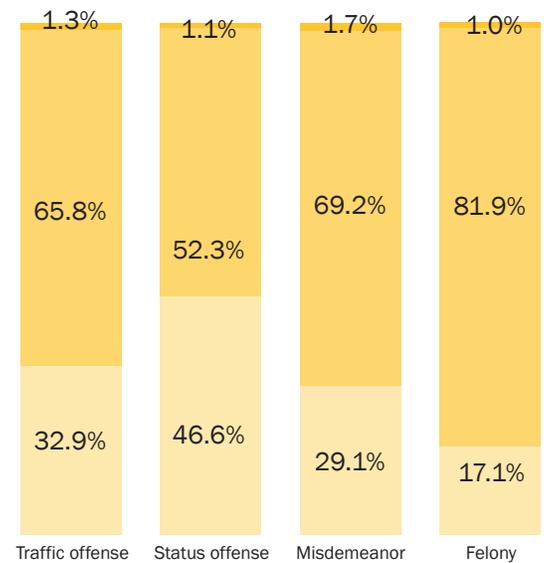
Direct Intervention	175
Prevention/Promotion Event	7
Direct Service	21
System Improvement	45

Juvenile cases

New juvenile court cases by age (2016)



New juvenile court cases by gender (2016)



New juvenile court cases by race/ethnicity (2016)

	Traffic Offense		Status Offense		Misdemeanor		Felony	
American Indian	0	0.0%	14	1.7%	75	2.2%	8	1.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.7%	4	0.5%	12	0.4%	7	1.4%
Black/African American	3	2.0%	43	5.1%	468	14.0%	83	16.7%
Hispanic	48	31.6%	79	9.4%	441	13.2%	45	9.1%
Other	0	0.0%	3	0.4%	21	0.6%	1	0.2%
Unknown	11	7.2%	450	53.5%	968	29.0%	139	28.0%
White	89	58.6%	248	29.5%	1,357	40.6%	213	42.9%
Total Cases	152	68% of cases adjudicated as "admit"	841	62% of cases adjudicated as "admit"	3,342	65% of cases adjudicated as "admit"	496	63% of cases adjudicated as "admit"

303 days

average length of time from filing to case termination

287 days

average length of time from filing to case termination for status offense cases

376 days

average length of time from filing to case termination for delinquency cases

Source: JUSTICE, Administrative Office of the Courts.

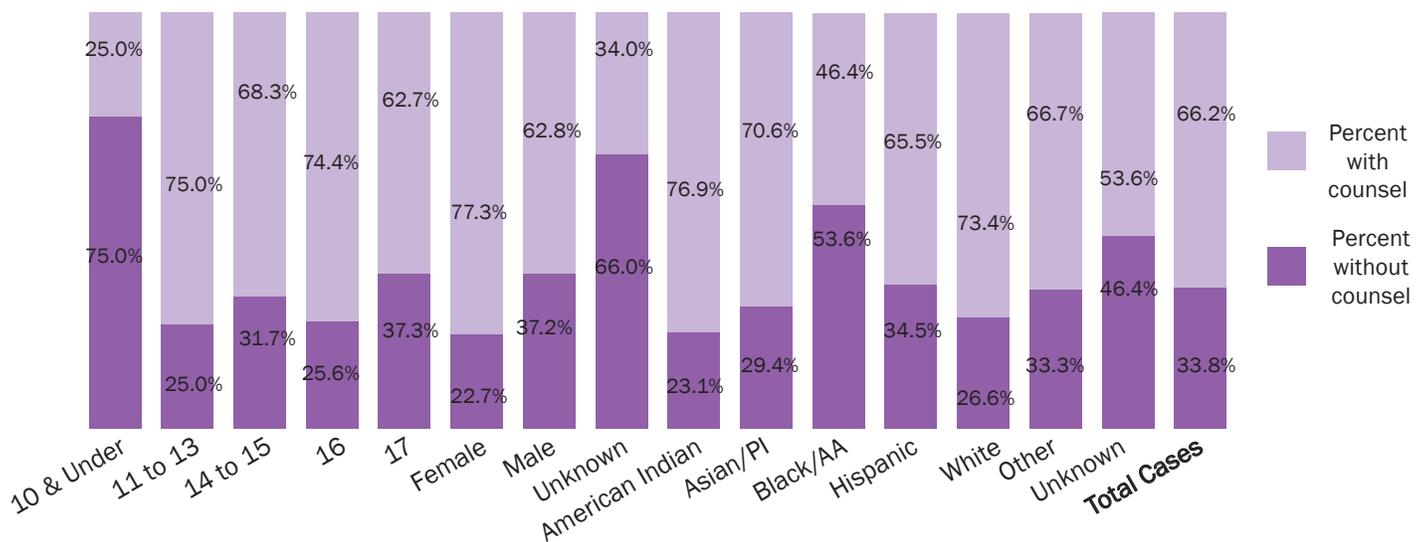
Juvenile's access to counsel

Having an attorney present during proceedings in the juvenile justice system is not only important for youth, but a guaranteed constitutional right. The right to counsel is also enshrined in Nebraska statute 43-272(1). The law is meant to protect children at every stage of legal proceedings, and requires the court to advise youth, along with their parents, of their right to an attorney, and that legal counsel can be provided at no cost if they are unable to afford it.

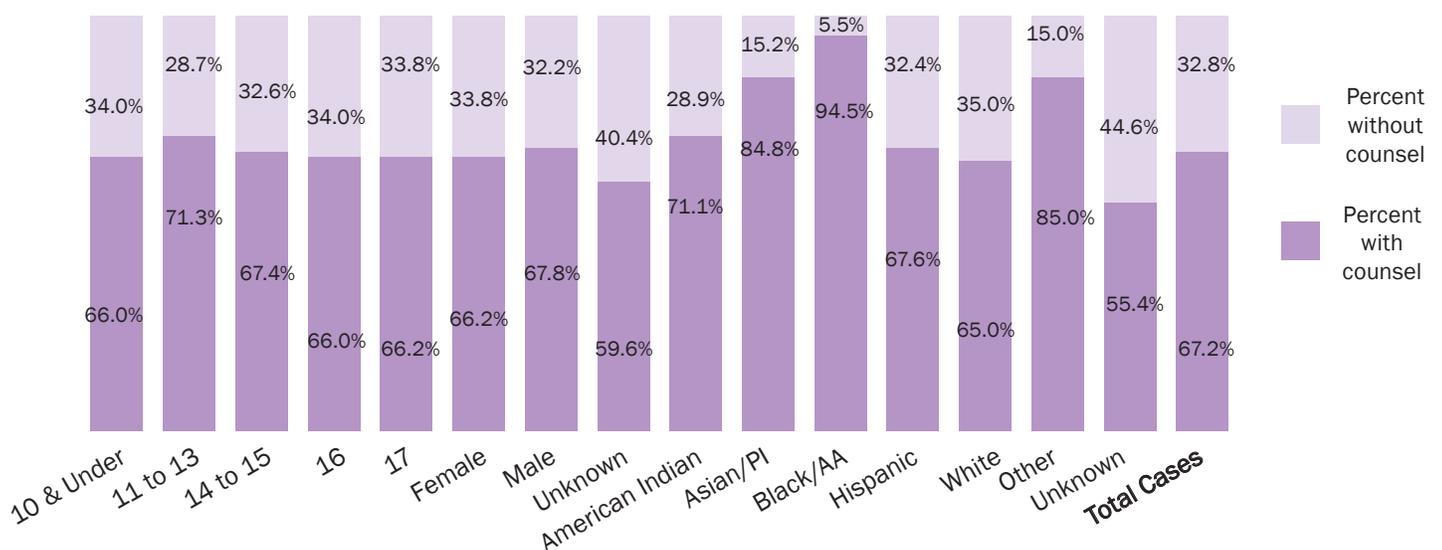
33.8%
of children in adult criminal court had an attorney in 2016.

67.2%
of children in juvenile court had an attorney in 2016.

Juveniles in adult criminal court's access to counsel by age, gender, and race (2016)

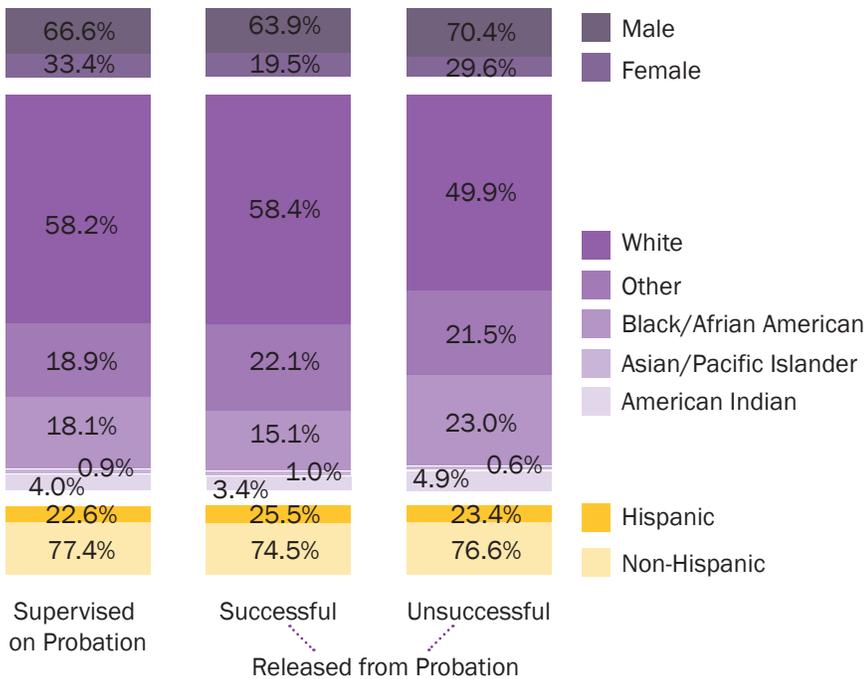


Juveniles in juvenile court's access to counsel by age, gender, and race (2016)



Probation

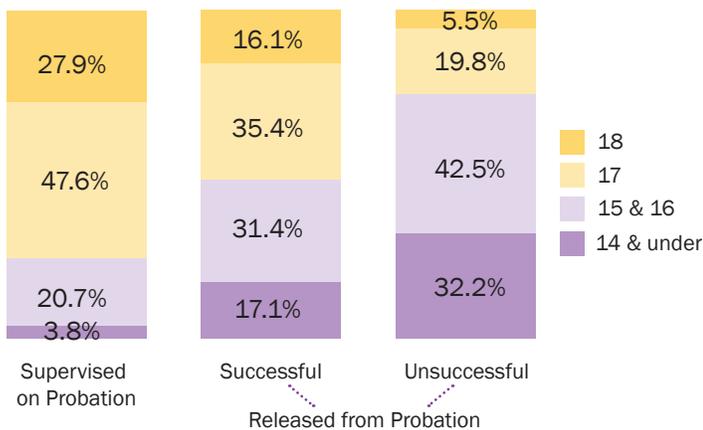
Youth supervised on probation by sex & race/ethnicity (2016)



In 2016, **5,482** youths were supervised on probation -

- **796** had felony offenses
- **4,163** had misdemeanor, infraction, traffic, or city ordinance offenses
- **1,674** had status offenses
- **2,877** youths were placed on probation in 2016
- **3,215** were discharged

Youth supervised on probation by age (2016)



2,195 youths supervised on probation had an out-of-home placement. Placements include non-treatment and treatment congregate care, foster care, detention, runaway, YRTC, and jail.

\$17.36

average daily cost for supervising a juvenile on probation

\$3,706

average total cost per juvenile receiving in-home services

\$22,055

average total cost per juvenile receiving out-of-home services

13 months

mean length of time on probation in 2016.

3 months

mean length of time in out-of-home care in 2016.

Youths held in juvenile detention facilities* (2016)

	Lancaster County Detention Center (Lancaster County)**		Northeast Nebraska Juvenile Services (Madison County)		Douglas County Youth Center (Douglas County)		Patrick J. Thomas Juvenile Justice Center (Sarpy County)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Gender								
Female	132	33.1%	117	26.9%	348	37.3%	41	30.8%
Male	267	66.9%	318	73.1%	846	90.8%	92	69.2%
Race/Ethnicity								
American Indian/ Alaska Native	14	3.5%	24	5.5%	30	3.2%	2	1.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	2.0%	0	0.0%	11	1.2%	1	0.8%
Black/African American	118	29.6%	45	10.3%	610	65.5%	17	12.8%
Hispanic	56	14.0%	105	24.1%	184	19.7%	18	13.5%
Other	5	1.3%	0	0.0%	8	0.9%	1	0.8%
White	198	49.6%	251	57.7%	351	37.7%	94	70.7%
Age								
12 and under	3	0.8%	9	2.1%	26	2.8%	0	0.0%
13-14	58	14.5%	75	17.2%	184	19.7%	30	22.6%
15-16	183	45.9%	222	51.0%	474	50.9%	57	42.9%
17+	202	50.6%	139	32.0%	342	36.7%	64	48.1%
Times Detained***								
1	27	6.8%	396	91.0%	Not Available		96	70.6%
2	76	19.0%	24	5.5%			18	13.2%
3+	52	13.0%	15	3.4%			19	14.0%
Total count	399		435		1194		133	
Secure****	415		232		1026		—	
Staff Secure****	40		144		168		133	
Average Days Detained	3.33 in staff secure, 19.8 in secure		19 days		36.8 Days		17.3 Days	

Sources: Individual detention centers.

*Includes secure and staff secure detention.

** Lancaster County Detention Center stopped admitting youth as staff secure in 2016.

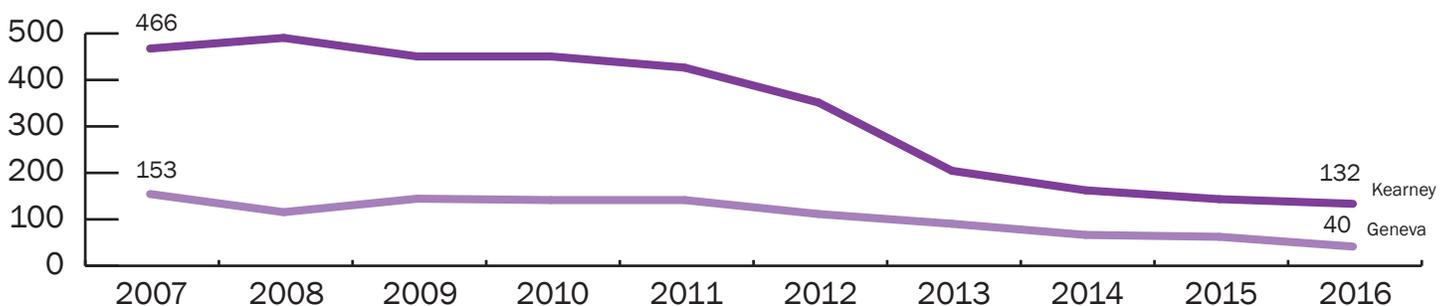
*** Douglas County Youth Center's data systems are unable to provide data on times detained for 2016.

**** Youth may go back and forth between secure and staff secure several times during the year. As a result these two values may sum much higher than the total number of youth detained at each facility.

Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers (YRTCs)

	Geneva		Kearney
	40	Number admitted for treatment	132
	33	Average Daily population	97
	8.7 months	Average length of stay	9.4 months
	16	Average age at admission	16
	\$598.75	Average per diem cost per youth	\$348.55
	9.8%	Recidivism Rate	23%
	American Indian: 10.0% Asian: 3.0% Black, non-Hispanic: 25.0% Hispanic: 22.0% Other: 15.0% White, non-Hispanic: 25.0%	Race/ethnicity breakdown	American Indian: 2.0% Asian: 0.0% Black, non-Hispanic: 33.0% Hispanic: 28.0% Other: 1.0% White, non-Hispanic: 36.0%
Type of offenses in Geneva's YRTC		Releases	Type of offenses in Kearney's YRTC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status Offense 5.0% Weapon 0.0% Probation 0.0% Public Order 32.5% Drug 2.5% Property 22.5% Person 37.5% 	51 girls released Parole: 0.0% Probation: 94.0% Court Safekeeper: 0.0% Institutional Discharge: 6.0%	139 boys released Parole: 0.0% Probation: 89.0% Court Safekeeper: 1.0% Institutional Discharge: 11.0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status Offense 0.0% Weapon 9.1% Probation 0.8% Public Order 26.5% Drug 9.8% Property 26.5% Person 27.3%

YRTC admissions (2007-2016)



Sources: SFY 2015/16 Annual Reports for Kearney and Geneva Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers.

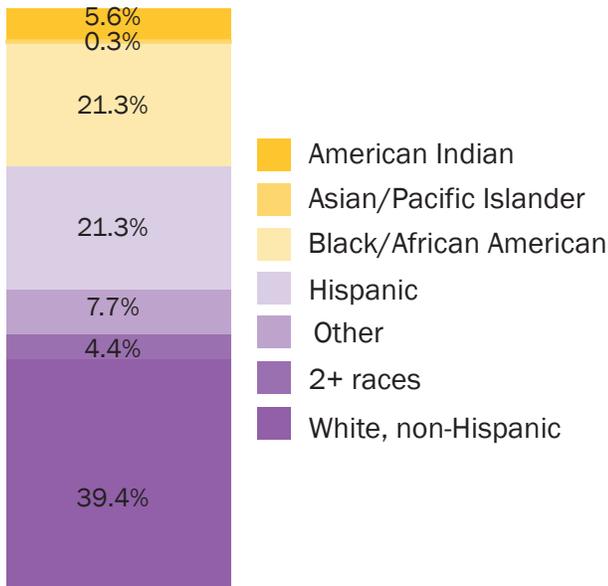
Office of Juvenile Services (OJS) Wards

OJS Wards

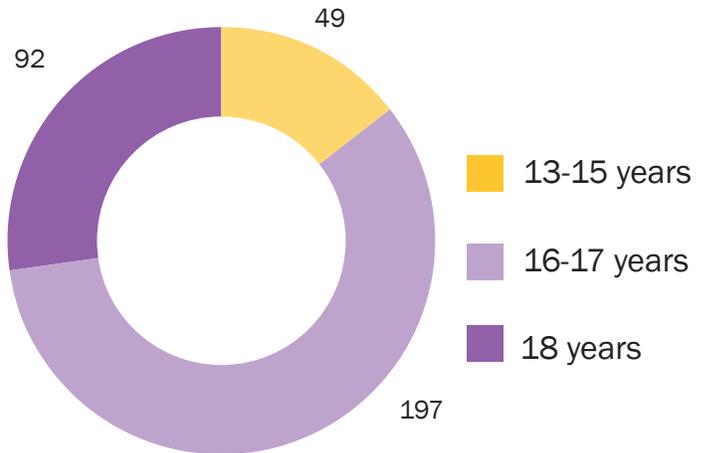
Most state wards are committed to DHHS custody through child welfare proceedings, typically on allegations of parental neglect or abuse, with the exception of wards under OJS supervision. Under current law, youth who are committed to one of Nebraska's two YRTC's for law violations are made wards of the state under OJS. There are also a handful of youth still in OJS custody but not placed at YRTC, who were grandfathered in from before the law changed.

338
OJS wards

OJS wards by race/ethnicity (2016)



OJS wards by age (2016)



Placements of OJS Wards (2016)*

Group Home	3	0.6%
Independent Living/School	7	1.3%
Runaway	26	4.8%
Foster Home	4	0.7%
Medical/Treatment Facility	38	7.0%
Detention	146	26.8%
YRTC	306	56.3%
Emergency Shelter	2	0.4%
Kinship/Relative Care	8	1.5%
Parents	4	0.7%

*An OJS ward may have been in more than one type of placement during the year.

Services to OJS Wards (2016)**

Medical	2	1.4%
Basic needs (house, food, transportation, clothing, stipend, interpreter)	79	54.1%
Mental/behavioral health	9	6.2%
Group home	10	6.9%
Out-of-home care	37	25.3%
Family	9	6.2%

**71 different youth received these 137 non-OJS services. OJS services provided to youth include: transportation, electronic monitoring, trackers, reporting center, drug and alcohol assessments, and drug testing.

Youth treated as adults

In 2016, **310** youth cases were prosecuted in Nebraska adult courts, down from **1,972** in 2013.

Of the **310** youth cases prosecuted in adult criminal court in 2016, **27%** were traffic cases, **45%** were misdemeanor cases, and **29%** were felony cases.

A motion to transfer from juvenile court to adult court was requested in **59** cases and granted in **17**.

220 cases were transferred from adult court to juvenile court.

Youth cases tried in adult court (2016)

	Youth cases prosecuted in adult court		Sentenced to probation		Sentenced to jail		Sentenced to prison	
Male	219	70.6%	156	69.6%	56	72.7%	25	83.3%
Female	75	24.2%	62	27.7%	13	16.9%	2	6.7%
Unknown	16	5.2%	6	2.7%	8	10.4%	3	10.0%
14 to 15	41	13.2%	35	15.6%	0	0.0%	6	20.0%
16	77	24.8%	68	30.4%	7	9.1%	4	13.3%
17	192	61.9%	121	54.0%	70	90.9%	20	66.7%
Total*	310		224		77		30	
American Indian	6	1.9%	1	0.4%	5	6.5%	0	0.0%
Asian	2	0.6%	2	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American	46	14.8%	23	10.3%	9	11.7%	14	46.7%
Hispanic	87	28.1%	67	29.9%	18	23.4%	5	16.7%
Unknown/other	60	19.4%	46	20.5%	19	24.7%	5	16.7%
White	109	35.2%	85	37.9%	26	33.8%	6	20.0%

*Cases may receive multiple sentencing types, so the total by sentence will add to higher than 310.

Source: JUSTICE, Administrative Office of the Courts.

An age appropriate response

Research consistently indicates that treating children as adults neither acts as a deterrent, nor does it prevent crime or reduce violence – instead, prosecution in adult court exposes youth to more risks, delays or prevents treatment, and can burden them with permanent records which may act as barriers to future education and employment opportunities. In 2014, the Nebraska Legislature passed LB 464, a bill intended to bring children back from criminal prosecution and into the developmentally-appropriate juvenile court. Beginning in 2015, Nebraska law now requires that all children age 17 or younger charged with a misdemeanor or low-level felony must have their cases originate in juvenile court. This means that many more children are now receiving the benefit of speedy access to treatment services, a developmentally-appropriate court process aimed at rehabilitation, and the potential to have their records sealed to set them up for a brighter future.

Youth in adult prisons and jails

64 youth (18 and under) were incarcerated by the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services at some point in 2016.

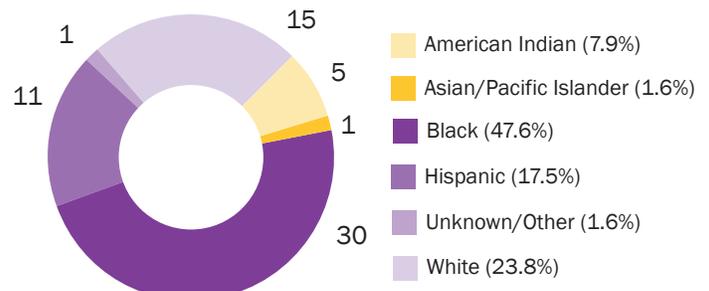
60

males

4

females

Youth incarcerated in correctional facilities by race/ethnicity (2016)



Source: Nebraska Department of Correctional Services.

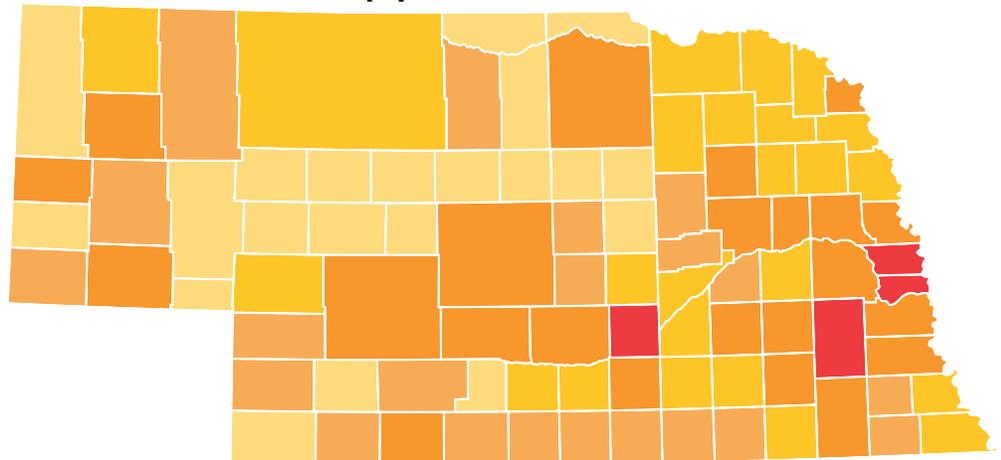
Total population (2012 & 2016)

Total population (2016)

State	Number
2012	1,855,725
2016	1,907,116

Highest county	2016
By number	Douglas
By percent change	Sarpy

Lowest county	2016
By number	Arthur
By percent change	Dundy



450-2,499 2,500-5,499 5,500-9,999 10,000-59,999 60,000+

	2012	2016	% Change
Adams	31,390	31,684	0.9%
Antelope	6,528	6,329	-3.0%
Arthur	481	469	-2.5%
Banner	764	798	4.5%
Blaine	513	484	-5.7%
Boone	5,415	5,332	-1.5%
Box Butte	11,276	11,194	-0.7%
Boyd	2,064	1,982	-4.0%
Brown	3,025	2,960	-2.1%
Buffalo	47,626	49,383	3.7%
Burt	6,684	6,546	-2.1%
Butler	8,309	8,052	-3.1%
Cass	25,156	25,767	2.4%
Cedar	8,763	8,671	-1.0%
Chase	4,036	3,937	-2.5%
Cherry	5,729	5,832	1.8%
Cheyenne	10,062	10,051	-0.1%
Clay	6,409	6,163	-3.8%
Colfax	10,559	10,414	-1.4%
Cuming	9,098	9,016	-0.9%
Custer	10,788	10,807	0.2%
Dakota	20,795	20,465	-1.6%
Dawes	9,179	8,979	-2.2%
Dawson	24,064	23,640	-1.8%
Deuel	1,972	1,873	-5.0%
Dixon	5,908	5,762	-2.5%
Dodge	36,648	36,757	0.3%
Douglas	531,307	554,995	4.5%
Dundy	1,994	1,831	-8.2%
Fillmore	5,731	5,720	-0.2%
Franklin	3,189	3,014	-5.5%

	2012	2016	% Change
Frontier	2,735	2,621	-4.2%
Furnas	4,899	4,787	-2.3%
Gage	21,745	21,799	0.2%
Garden	1,969	1,930	-2.0%
Garfield	1,984	2,011	1.4%
Gosper	2,032	1,971	-3.0%
Grant	616	641	4.1%
Greeley	2,455	2,399	-2.3%
Hall	60,301	61,705	2.3%
Hamilton	9,023	9,186	1.8%
Harlan	3,419	3,473	1.6%
Hayes	942	897	-4.8%
Hitchcock	2,883	2,825	-2.0%
Holt	10,404	10,250	-1.5%
Hooker	712	708	-0.6%
Howard	6,302	6,429	2.0%
Jefferson	7,533	7,177	-4.7%
Johnson	5,169	5,171	0.0%
Kearney	6,518	6,552	0.5%
Keith	8,210	8,018	-2.3%
Keya Paha	798	791	-0.9%
Kimball	3,779	3,679	-2.6%
Knox	8,592	8,571	-0.2%
Lancaster	293,606	309,637	5.5%
Lincoln	36,000	35,550	-1.3%
Logan	774	772	-0.3%
Loup	599	591	-1.3%
Madison	35,131	35,015	-0.3%
McPherson	503	493	-2.0%
Merrick	7,802	7,828	0.3%
Morrill	4,873	4,787	-1.8%

	2012	2016	% Change
Nance	3,708	3,576	-3.6%
Nemaha	7,193	6,971	-3.1%
Nuckolls	4,427	4,265	-3.7%
Otoe	15,763	16,081	2.0%
Pawnee	2,776	2,652	-4.5%
Perkins	2,937	2,898	-1.3%
Phelps	9,229	9,266	0.4%
Pierce	7,169	7,159	-0.1%
Platte	32,602	32,861	0.8%
Polk	5,287	5,203	-1.6%
Red Willow	11,013	10,722	-2.6%
Richardson	8,302	8,060	-2.9%
Rock	1,375	1,390	1.1%
Saline	14,474	14,331	-1.0%
Sarpy	165,886	179,023	7.9%
Saunders	20,832	21,038	1.0%
Scotts Bluff	36,921	36,422	-1.4%
Seward	16,981	17,284	1.8%
Sheridan	5,350	5,234	-2.2%
Sherman	3,125	3,054	-2.3%
Sioux	1,322	1,242	-6.1%
Stanton	6,105	5,944	-2.6%
Thayer	5,156	5,101	-1.1%
Thomas	692	716	3.5%
Thurston	6,917	7,127	3.0%
Valley	4,231	4,184	-1.1%
Washington	20,293	20,603	1.5%
Wayne	9,513	9,365	-1.6%
Webster	3,753	3,603	-4.0%
Wheeler	795	776	-2.4%
York	13,828	13,794	-0.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2012 and 2016 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

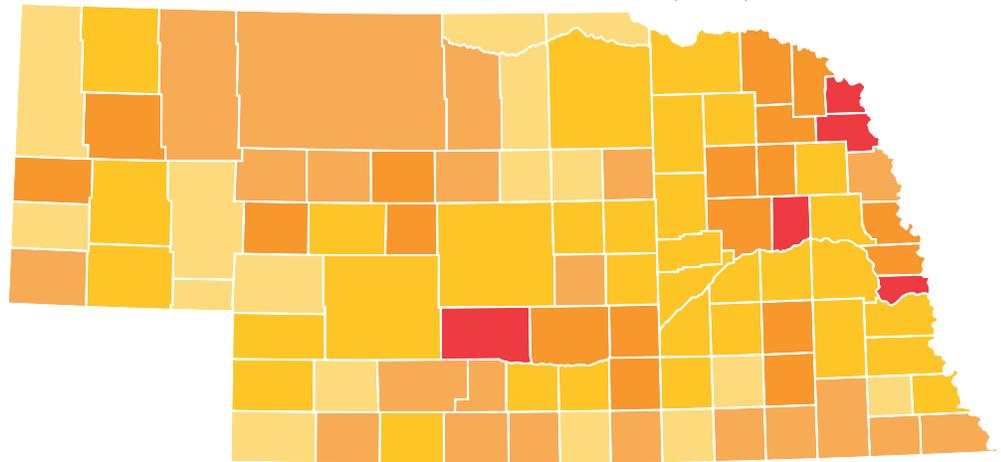
Children 19 and under (2012 & 2016)

Percent of children 19 and under (2016)

State	Number	% total population
2012	517,299	27.9%
2016	526,284	27.6%

Highest county	By number	By % total population
2012	Douglas	Thurston
2016	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By % total population
2012	Grant	Garden
2016	Blaine	Garden



18.0-22.9% 23.0-24.9% 25.0-26.9% 27.0-29.9% 30.0%+

	2012	% total population	2016	% total population
Adams	8,637	27.5%	8,672	27.4%
Antelope	1,678	25.7%	1,633	25.8%
Arthur	150	31.2%	140	29.9%
Banner	163	21.3%	175	21.9%
Blaine	138	26.9%	113	23.3%
Boone	1,388	25.6%	1,365	25.6%
Box Butte	3,086	27.4%	3,087	27.6%
Boyd	477	23.1%	441	22.3%
Brown	720	23.8%	695	23.5%
Buffalo	13,387	28.1%	13,552	27.4%
Burt	1,638	24.5%	1,565	23.9%
Butler	2,203	26.5%	2,055	25.5%
Cass	6,828	27.1%	6,811	26.4%
Cedar	2,390	27.3%	2,362	27.2%
Chase	1,068	26.5%	1,060	26.9%
Cherry	1,387	24.2%	1,444	24.8%
Cheyenne	2,661	26.4%	2,616	26.0%
Clay	1,726	26.9%	1,628	26.4%
Colfax	3,381	32.0%	3,439	33.0%
Cuming	2,442	26.8%	2,402	26.6%
Custer	2,757	25.6%	2,752	25.5%
Dakota	6,714	32.3%	6,418	31.4%
Dawes	2,438	26.6%	2,308	25.7%
Dawson	7,344	30.5%	7,086	30.0%
Deuel	464	23.5%	428	22.9%
Dixon	1,642	27.8%	1,594	27.7%
Dodge	9,607	26.2%	9,691	26.4%
Douglas	152,096	28.6%	157,715	28.4%
Dundy	507	25.4%	406	22.2%
Fillmore	1,388	24.2%	1,250	21.9%
Franklin	731	22.9%	635	21.1%

	2012	% total population	2016	% total population
Frontier	707	25.9%	650	24.8%
Furnas	1,213	24.8%	1,172	24.5%
Gage	5,339	24.6%	5,254	24.1%
Garden	391	19.9%	393	20.4%
Garfield	438	22.1%	425	21.1%
Gosper	532	26.2%	472	23.9%
Grant	131	21.3%	152	23.7%
Greeley	621	25.3%	612	25.5%
Hall	17,810	29.5%	18,231	29.5%
Hamilton	2,443	27.1%	2,449	26.7%
Harlan	794	23.2%	817	23.5%
Hayes	219	23.2%	185	20.6%
Hitchcock	666	23.1%	686	24.3%
Holt	2,704	26.0%	2,740	26.7%
Hooker	161	22.6%	173	24.4%
Howard	1,637	26.0%	1,679	26.1%
Jefferson	1,821	24.2%	1,690	23.5%
Johnson	1,111	21.5%	1,122	21.7%
Kearney	1,727	26.5%	1,729	26.4%
Keith	1,900	23.1%	1,807	22.5%
Keya Paha	178	22.3%	172	21.7%
Kimball	944	25.0%	897	24.4%
Knox	2,279	26.5%	2,279	26.6%
Lancaster	79,311	27.0%	82,932	26.8%
Lincoln	9,747	27.1%	9,323	26.2%
Logan	213	27.5%	227	29.4%
Loup	143	23.9%	128	21.7%
Madison	9,688	27.6%	9,605	27.4%
McPherson	145	28.8%	130	26.4%
Merrick	2,078	26.6%	1,987	25.4%
Morrill	1,303	26.7%	1,276	26.7%

	2012	% total population	2016	% total population
Nance	943	25.4%	898	25.1%
Nemaha	1,871	26.0%	1,836	26.3%
Nuckolls	1,011	22.8%	938	22.0%
Otoe	4,073	25.8%	4,108	25.5%
Pawnee	652	23.5%	638	24.1%
Perkins	757	25.8%	772	26.6%
Phelps	2,494	27.0%	2,440	26.3%
Pierce	1,980	27.6%	1,925	26.9%
Platte	9,422	28.9%	9,382	28.6%
Polk	1,366	25.8%	1,305	25.1%
Red Willow	2,880	26.2%	2,704	25.2%
Richardson	1,929	23.2%	1,852	23.0%
Rock	302	22.0%	298	21.4%
Saline	4,227	29.2%	4,190	29.2%
Sarpy	50,992	30.7%	53,653	30.0%
Saunders	5,774	27.7%	5,576	26.5%
Scotts Bluff	9,990	27.1%	9,947	27.3%
Seward	4,827	28.4%	4,922	28.5%
Sheridan	1,320	24.7%	1,276	24.4%
Sherman	742	23.7%	706	23.1%
Sioux	326	24.7%	274	22.1%
Stanton	1,767	28.9%	1,635	27.5%
Thayer	1,197	23.2%	1,243	24.4%
Thomas	188	27.2%	193	27.0%
Thurston	2,674	38.7%	2,781	39.0%
Valley	1,038	24.5%	1,047	25.0%
Washington	5,595	27.6%	5,583	27.1%
Wayne	2,684	28.2%	2,594	27.7%
Webster	938	25.0%	856	23.8%
Wheeler	195	24.5%	186	24.0%
York	3,515	25.4%	3,594	26.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2012 and 2016 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

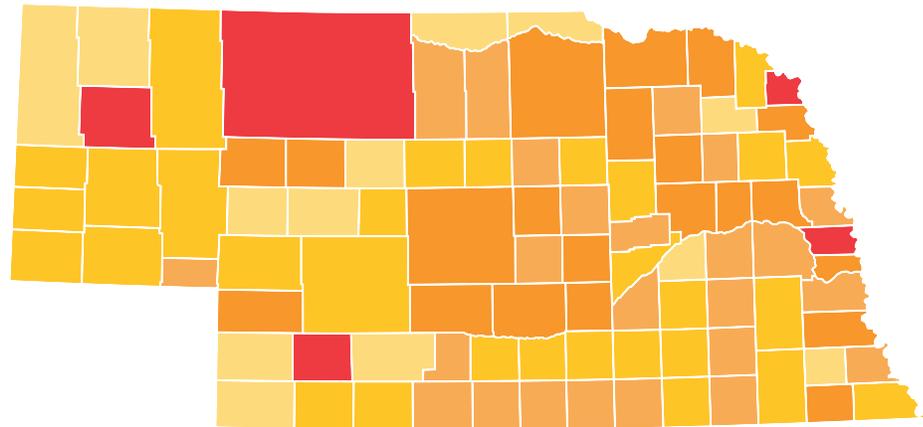
Children 4 and under (2012 & 2016)

Percent of children 4 and under (2016)

State	Number	% of all children
2012	113,134	25.3%
2016	132,809	25.2%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2012	Douglas	Grant
2016	Douglas	Cherry

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2012	McPherson	Garfield
2016	McPherson	McPherson



■ < 20.9%
 ■ 21.0-22.9%
 ■ 23.0-24.9%
 ■ 25.0-26.9%
 ■ 27.0%+

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Adams	2,013	23.3%	2,090	24.1%
Antelope	399	23.8%	421	25.8%
Arthur	42	28.0%	24	17.1%
Banner	37	22.7%	41	23.4%
Blaine	30	21.7%	28	24.8%
Boone	318	22.9%	333	24.4%
Box Butte	786	25.5%	842	27.3%
Boyd	119	24.9%	84	19.0%
Brown	138	19.2%	148	21.3%
Buffalo	3,342	25.0%	3,514	25.9%
Burt	375	22.9%	365	23.3%
Butler	473	21.5%	455	22.1%
Cass	1,525	22.3%	1,524	22.4%
Cedar	564	23.6%	591	25.0%
Chase	268	25.1%	220	20.8%
Cherry	327	23.6%	410	28.4%
Cheyenne	678	25.5%	635	24.3%
Clay	386	22.4%	399	24.5%
Colfax	949	28.1%	881	25.6%
Cuming	538	22.0%	566	23.6%
Custer	627	22.7%	700	25.4%
Dakota	1,767	26.3%	1,752	27.3%
Dawes	480	19.7%	459	19.9%
Dawson	1,807	24.6%	1,884	26.6%
Deuel	88	19.0%	95	22.2%
Dixon	396	24.1%	381	23.9%
Dodge	2,407	25.1%	2,475	25.5%
Douglas	40,674	26.7%	42,562	27.0%
Dundy	94	18.5%	77	19.0%
Fillmore	288	20.7%	300	24.0%
Franklin	162	22.2%	136	21.4%

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Frontier	120	17.0%	133	20.5%
Furnas	242	20.0%	265	22.6%
Gage	1,260	23.6%	1,269	24.2%
Garden	87	22.3%	98	24.9%
Garfield	68	15.5%	96	22.6%
Gosper	136	25.6%	101	21.4%
Grant	40	30.5%	38	25.0%
Greeley	145	23.3%	138	22.5%
Hall	4,651	26.1%	4,707	25.8%
Hamilton	506	20.7%	546	22.3%
Harlan	206	25.9%	184	22.5%
Hayes	43	19.6%	52	28.1%
Hitchcock	169	25.4%	171	24.9%
Holt	704	26.0%	736	26.9%
Hooker	34	21.1%	44	25.4%
Howard	376	23.0%	441	26.3%
Jefferson	421	23.1%	376	22.2%
Johnson	271	24.4%	231	20.6%
Kearney	425	24.6%	406	23.5%
Keith	425	22.4%	421	23.3%
Keya Paha	39	21.9%	36	20.9%
Kimball	252	26.7%	212	23.6%
Knox	529	23.2%	572	25.1%
Lancaster	20,297	25.6%	20,277	24.5%
Lincoln	2,412	24.7%	2,184	23.4%
Logan	48	22.5%	55	24.2%
Loup	34	23.8%	31	24.2%
Madison	2,626	27.1%	2,522	26.3%
McPherson	26	17.9%	17	13.1%
Merrick	472	22.7%	491	24.7%
Morrill	300	23.0%	299	23.4%

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Nance	218	23.1%	196	21.8%
Nemaha	439	23.5%	413	22.5%
Nuckolls	225	22.3%	197	21.0%
Otoe	983	24.1%	1,039	25.3%
Pawnee	133	20.4%	160	25.1%
Perkins	191	25.2%	207	26.8%
Phelps	640	25.7%	577	23.6%
Pierce	432	21.8%	432	22.4%
Platte	2,393	25.4%	2,476	26.4%
Polk	284	20.8%	252	19.3%
Red Willow	660	22.9%	641	23.7%
Richardson	437	22.7%	462	24.9%
Rock	62	20.5%	66	22.1%
Saline	994	23.5%	957	22.8%
Sarpy	13,432	26.3%	13,445	25.1%
Saunders	1,356	23.5%	1,249	22.4%
Scotts Bluff	2,580	25.8%	2,373	23.9%
Seward	1,050	21.8%	1,075	21.8%
Sheridan	290	22.0%	309	24.2%
Sherman	164	22.1%	149	21.1%
Sioux	69	21.2%	44	16.1%
Stanton	422	23.9%	365	22.3%
Thayer	279	23.3%	306	24.6%
Thomas	50	26.6%	36	18.7%
Thurston	714	26.7%	744	26.8%
Valley	259	25.0%	264	25.2%
Washington	1,149	20.5%	1,205	21.6%
Wayne	551	20.5%	507	19.5%
Webster	247	26.3%	185	21.6%
Wheeler	51	26.2%	45	24.2%
York	919	26.1%	892	24.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2012 and 2016 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

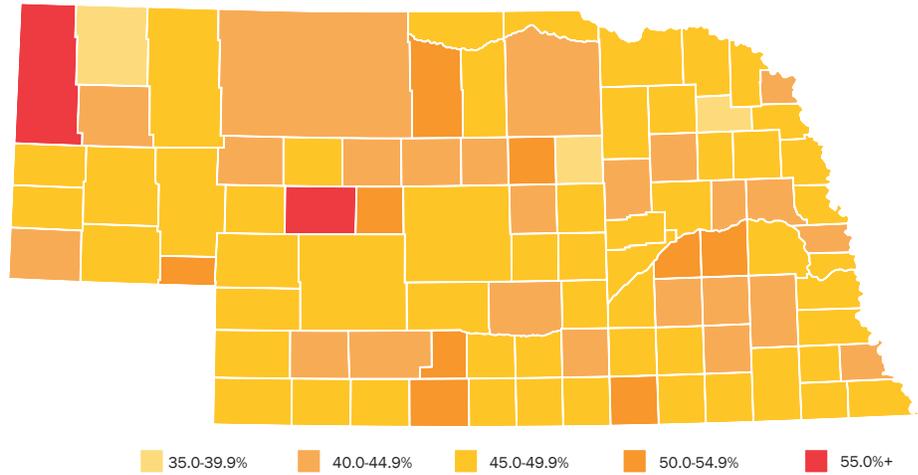
Children 10-17 years (2012 & 2016)

Percent of children 10-17 (2016)

State	Number	% of all children
2012	199,933	38.6%
2016	207,685	39.5%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2012	Douglas	Hooker
2016	Douglas	Sioux

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2012	Grant	Wayne
2016	Blaine	Wayne



	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Adams	3,297	38.2%	3,386	39.0%
Antelope	710	42.3%	658	40.3%
Arthur	56	37.3%	61	43.6%
Banner	73	44.8%	73	41.7%
Blaine	67	48.6%	42	37.2%
Boone	592	42.7%	545	39.9%
Box Butte	1,255	40.7%	1,180	38.2%
Boyd	207	43.4%	197	44.7%
Brown	307	42.6%	322	46.3%
Buffalo	4,687	35.0%	4,888	36.1%
Burt	706	43.1%	666	42.6%
Butler	995	45.2%	925	45.0%
Cass	2,952	43.2%	2,969	43.6%
Cedar	996	41.7%	967	40.9%
Chase	435	40.7%	456	43.0%
Cherry	577	41.6%	573	39.7%
Cheyenne	1,068	40.1%	1,067	40.8%
Clay	736	42.6%	714	43.9%
Colfax	1,219	36.1%	1,346	39.1%
Cuming	1,046	42.8%	1,047	43.6%
Custer	1,148	41.6%	1,154	41.9%
Dakota	2,653	39.5%	2,555	39.8%
Dawes	788	32.3%	737	31.9%
Dawson	3,004	40.9%	2,937	41.4%
Deuel	193	41.6%	198	46.3%
Dixon	721	43.9%	651	40.8%
Dodge	3,742	39.0%	3,824	39.5%
Douglas	58,070	38.2%	61,103	38.7%
Dundy	249	49.1%	176	43.3%
Fillmore	638	46.0%	532	42.6%
Franklin	322	44.0%	270	42.5%

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Frontier	299	42.3%	237	36.5%
Furnas	557	45.9%	544	46.4%
Gage	2,260	42.3%	2,229	42.4%
Garden	163	41.7%	159	40.5%
Garfield	203	46.3%	193	45.4%
Gosper	211	39.7%	222	47.0%
Grant	50	38.2%	54	35.5%
Greeley	272	43.8%	267	43.6%
Hall	6,975	39.2%	7,377	40.5%
Hamilton	1,092	44.7%	1,088	44.4%
Harlan	330	41.6%	355	43.5%
Hayes	89	40.6%	66	35.7%
Hitchcock	260	39.0%	294	42.9%
Holt	1,089	40.3%	1,075	39.2%
Hooker	80	49.7%	77	44.5%
Howard	659	40.3%	705	42.0%
Jefferson	763	41.9%	754	44.6%
Johnson	462	41.6%	490	43.7%
Kearney	691	40.0%	728	42.1%
Keith	831	43.7%	775	42.9%
Keya Paha	68	38.2%	77	44.8%
Kimball	386	40.9%	358	39.9%
Knox	1,007	44.2%	969	42.5%
Lancaster	27,794	35.0%	30,573	36.9%
Lincoln	3,901	40.0%	3,897	41.8%
Logan	75	35.2%	106	46.7%
Loup	61	42.7%	50	39.1%
Madison	3,673	37.9%	3,650	38.0%
McPherson	69	47.6%	66	50.8%
Merrick	915	44.0%	823	41.4%
Morrill	574	44.1%	552	43.3%

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Nance	425	45.1%	388	43.2%
Nemaha	658	35.2%	657	35.8%
Nuckolls	432	42.7%	442	47.1%
Otoe	1,715	42.1%	1,697	41.3%
Pawnee	293	44.9%	268	42.0%
Perkins	309	40.8%	319	41.3%
Phelps	1,016	40.7%	1,054	43.2%
Pierce	865	43.7%	844	43.8%
Platte	3,790	40.2%	3,778	40.3%
Polk	590	43.2%	596	45.7%
Red Willow	1,190	41.3%	1,102	40.8%
Richardson	835	43.3%	779	42.1%
Rock	130	43.0%	132	44.3%
Saline	1,528	36.1%	1,535	36.6%
Sarpy	19,863	39.0%	21,808	40.6%
Saunders	2,431	42.1%	2,425	43.5%
Scotts Bluff	3,852	38.6%	4,091	41.1%
Seward	1,807	37.4%	1,867	37.9%
Sheridan	566	42.9%	561	44.0%
Sherman	307	41.4%	317	44.9%
Sioux	148	45.4%	140	51.1%
Stanton	757	42.8%	687	42.0%
Thayer	489	40.9%	532	42.8%
Thomas	69	36.7%	71	36.8%
Thurston	1,018	38.1%	1,122	40.3%
Valley	433	41.7%	416	39.7%
Washington	2,418	43.2%	2,437	43.7%
Wayne	812	30.3%	817	31.5%
Webster	405	43.2%	358	41.8%
Wheeler	90	46.2%	65	34.9%
York	1,324	37.7%	1,351	37.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2012 and 2016 Estimates, Table PEPSYASEX.

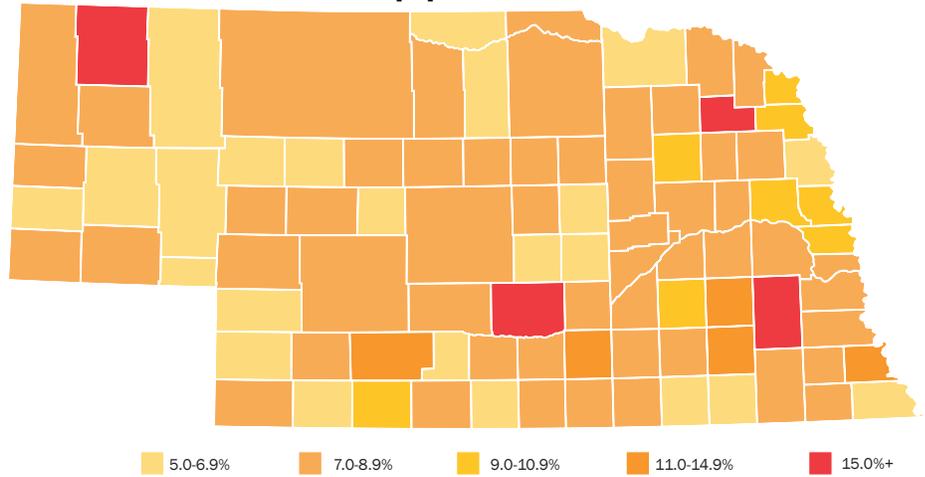
Young adults 18-24 years (2012 & 2016)

Percent of population 18-24 (2016)

State	Number	% of population
2012	186,555	10.1%
2016	192,718	10.1%

Highest county	By number	By % of population
2012	Douglas	Wayne
2016	Douglas	Dawes

Lowest county	By number	By % of population
2012	McPherson	McPherson
2016	Grant	Rock



	2012	% of population	2016	% of population
Adams	3,773	12.0%	3,606	11.4%
Antelope	402	6.2%	459	7.3%
Arthur	26	5.4%	37	7.9%
Banner	40	5.2%	48	6.0%
Blaine	33	6.4%	39	8.1%
Boone	396	7.3%	422	7.9%
Box Butte	803	7.1%	859	7.7%
Boyd	121	5.9%	154	7.8%
Brown	172	5.7%	217	7.3%
Buffalo	7,615	16.0%	7,792	15.8%
Burt	400	6.0%	440	6.7%
Butler	536	6.5%	601	7.5%
Cass	1,724	6.9%	1,881	7.3%
Cedar	615	7.0%	673	7.8%
Chase	241	6.0%	250	6.4%
Cherry	349	6.1%	437	7.5%
Cheyenne	689	6.8%	709	7.1%
Clay	446	7.0%	460	7.5%
Colfax	942	8.9%	884	8.5%
Cuming	593	6.5%	686	7.6%
Custer	720	6.7%	769	7.1%
Dakota	2,045	9.8%	1,991	9.7%
Dawes	2,124	23.1%	2,134	23.8%
Dawson	2,046	8.5%	1,989	8.4%
Deuel	118	6.0%	112	6.0%
Dixon	393	6.7%	458	7.9%
Dodge	3,305	9.0%	3,387	9.2%
Douglas	51,305	9.7%	51,249	9.2%
Dundy	107	5.4%	154	8.4%
Fillmore	389	6.8%	414	7.2%
Franklin	207	6.5%	216	7.2%

	2012	% of population	2016	% of population
Frontier	304	11.1%	298	11.4%
Furnas	328	6.7%	351	7.3%
Gage	1,544	7.1%	1,598	7.3%
Garden	114	5.8%	103	5.3%
Garfield	120	6.0%	149	7.4%
Gosper	116	5.7%	123	6.2%
Grant	38	6.2%	34	5.3%
Greeley	151	6.2%	159	6.6%
Hall	5,106	8.5%	5,356	8.7%
Hamilton	649	7.2%	733	8.0%
Harlan	202	5.9%	222	6.4%
Hayes	66	7.0%	63	7.0%
Hitchcock	164	5.7%	161	5.7%
Holt	647	6.2%	718	7.0%
Hooker	40	5.6%	40	5.6%
Howard	424	6.7%	427	6.6%
Jefferson	463	6.1%	456	6.4%
Johnson	360	7.0%	403	7.8%
Kearney	444	6.8%	480	7.3%
Keith	477	5.8%	561	7.0%
Keya Paha	36	4.5%	48	6.1%
Kimball	267	7.1%	260	7.1%
Knox	497	5.8%	591	6.9%
Lancaster	44,215	15.1%	47,346	15.3%
Lincoln	2,720	7.6%	2,732	7.7%
Logan	47	6.1%	50	6.5%
Loup	33	5.5%	43	7.3%
Madison	3,564	10.1%	3,370	9.6%
McPherson	15	3.0%	38	7.7%
Merrick	551	7.1%	602	7.7%
Morrill	331	6.8%	331	6.9%

	2012	% of population	2016	% of population
Nance	246	6.7%	251	7.2%
Nemaha	944	13.3%	919	12.8%
Nuckolls	238	5.0%	276	7.0%
Otoe	1,101	6.8%	1,244	7.6%
Pawnee	169	6.0%	194	7.1%
Perkins	168	5.5%	179	5.9%
Phelps	641	6.4%	722	8.1%
Pierce	471	6.3%	568	7.4%
Platte	2,758	8.2%	2,842	8.3%
Polk	308	5.6%	394	7.3%
Red Willow	1,029	9.2%	1,043	9.7%
Richardson	533	6.1%	538	6.9%
Rock	59	4.7%	78	5.1%
Saline	1,897	12.9%	1,833	13.3%
Sarpy	14,278	8.8%	15,131	8.6%
Saunders	1,443	6.7%	1,584	7.5%
Scotts Bluff	3,216	8.8%	2,995	8.2%
Seward	2,285	13.3%	2,237	13.1%
Sheridan	302	5.6%	349	6.6%
Sherman	179	5.0%	183	6.3%
Sioux	77	5.6%	81	7.1%
Stanton	439	6.7%	453	7.9%
Thayer	308	5.8%	354	6.9%
Thomas	38	4.8%	34	7.1%
Thurston	692	10.1%	719	10.0%
Valley	259	5.8%	305	7.0%
Washington	1,761	8.5%	1,828	9.0%
Wayne	2,352	25.2%	2,224	23.2%
Webster	242	7.1%	301	8.0%
Wheeler	49	4.8%	52	8.4%
York	1,365	9.6%	1,312	9.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2012 and 2016 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

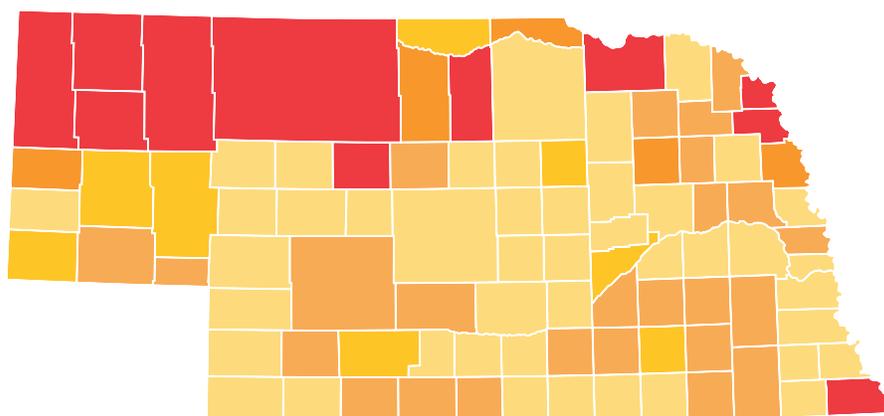
Children: American Indian/Alaska Native (2012 & 2016)

Percent of children: American Indian/Alaska Native (2016)

State	Number	% of all children
2012	3,856	0.7%
2016	5,876	1.1%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2012	Thurston	Thurston
2016	Thurston	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2012	14 with 0	14 with 0%
2016	12 with 0	12 with 0%



■ < 0.5%
 ■ 0.5-0.9%
 ■ 1.0-1.4%
 ■ 1.5-1.9%
 ■ 2.0%+

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Adams	39	0.5%	46	0.5%
Antelope	2	0.1%	6	0.4%
Arthur	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Banner	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blaine	0	0.0%	1	0.9%
Boone	10	0.7%	6	0.4%
Box Butte	148	4.8%	130	4.2%
Boyd	3	0.6%	8	1.8%
Brown	7	1.0%	11	1.6%
Buffalo	43	0.3%	44	0.3%
Burt	29	1.8%	29	1.9%
Butler	2	0.1%	3	0.1%
Cass	25	0.4%	28	0.4%
Cedar	10	0.4%	10	0.4%
Chase	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cherry	119	8.6%	101	7.0%
Cheyenne	26	1.0%	19	0.7%
Clay	14	0.8%	11	0.7%
Colfax	20	0.6%	20	0.6%
Cuming	6	0.2%	8	0.3%
Custer	8	0.3%	12	0.4%
Dakota	152	2.3%	177	2.8%
Dawes	112	4.6%	97	4.2%
Dawson	34	0.5%	45	0.6%
Deuel	0	0.0%	3	0.7%
Dixon	16	1.0%	11	0.7%
Dodge	53	0.6%	44	0.5%
Douglas	901	0.6%	944	0.6%
Dundy	2	0.4%	1	0.2%
Fillmore	13	0.9%	12	1.0%
Franklin	1	0.1%	1	0.2%

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Frontier	4	0.6%	7	1.1%
Furnas	5	0.4%	9	0.8%
Gage	31	0.6%	37	0.7%
Garden	0	0.0%	4	1.0%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gosper	3	0.6%	1	0.2%
Grant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greeley	2	0.3%	0	0.0%
Hall	52	0.3%	54	0.3%
Hamilton	7	0.3%	12	0.5%
Harlan	3	0.4%	5	0.6%
Hayes	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Hitchcock	1	0.2%	3	0.4%
Holt	7	0.3%	9	0.3%
Hooker	5	3.1%	0	0.0%
Howard	5	0.3%	3	0.2%
Jefferson	10	0.5%	12	0.7%
Johnson	2	0.2%	2	0.2%
Kearney	3	0.2%	5	0.3%
Keith	6	0.3%	6	0.3%
Keya Paha	1	0.6%	2	1.2%
Kimball	10	1.1%	10	1.1%
Knox	330	14.5%	334	14.7%
Lancaster	498	0.6%	491	0.6%
Lincoln	50	0.5%	53	0.6%
Logan	5	2.3%	1	0.4%
Loup	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Madison	130	1.3%	149	1.6%
McPherson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Merrick	9	0.4%	21	1.1%
Morrill	15	1.2%	13	1.0%

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Nance	5	0.5%	3	0.3%
Nemaha	7	0.4%	6	0.3%
Nuckolls	4	0.4%	3	0.3%
Otoe	17	0.4%	13	0.3%
Pawnee	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Perkins	2	0.3%	1	0.1%
Phelps	11	0.4%	10	0.4%
Pierce	6	0.3%	14	0.7%
Platte	45	0.5%	37	0.4%
Polk	3	0.2%	5	0.4%
Red Willow	14	0.5%	19	0.7%
Richardson	97	5.0%	69	3.7%
Rock	7	2.3%	6	2.0%
Saline	13	0.3%	26	0.6%
Sarpy	202	0.4%	186	0.3%
Saunders	10	0.2%	20	0.4%
Scotts Bluff	179	1.8%	184	1.8%
Seward	27	0.6%	37	0.8%
Sheridan	197	14.9%	200	15.7%
Sherman	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Sioux	5	1.5%	12	4.4%
Stanton	15	0.8%	10	0.6%
Thayer	2	0.2%	5	0.4%
Thomas	0	0.0%	7	3.6%
Thurston	1,801	67.4%	1,867	67.1%
Valley	2	0.2%	3	0.3%
Washington	10	0.2%	17	0.3%
Wayne	21	0.8%	18	0.7%
Webster	4	0.4%	0	0.0%
Wheeler	0	0.0%	2	1.1%
York	23	0.7%	24	0.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2012 and 2016 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

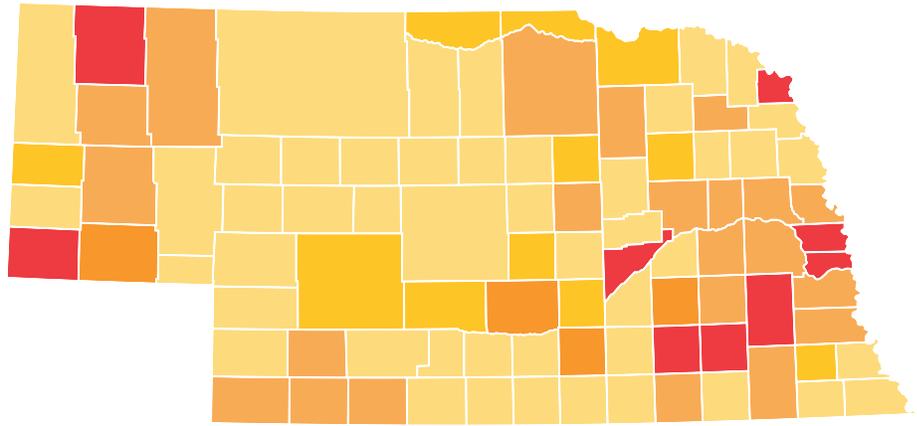
Children: Asian/Pacific Islander (2012 & 2016)

Percent of children: Asian/Pacific Islander (2016)

State	Number	% of all children
2012	11,074	2.1%
2016	13,673	2.6%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2012	Douglas	Lancaster
2016	Douglas	Lancaster

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2012	15 with 0	15 with 0%
2016	17 with 0	17 with 0%



■ < 0.5%
 ■ 0.5-0.9%
 ■ 1.0-1.4%
 ■ 1.5-1.9%
 ■ 2.0%+

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Adams	134	1.6%	126	1.5%
Antelope	13	0.8%	13	0.8%
Arthur	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Banner	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blaine	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Boone	7	0.5%	4	0.3%
Box Butte	9	0.3%	17	0.6%
Boyd	8	1.7%	5	1.1%
Brown	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Buffalo	163	1.2%	204	1.5%
Burt	7	0.4%	7	0.4%
Butler	15	0.7%	13	0.6%
Cass	36	0.5%	44	0.6%
Cedar	3	0.1%	4	0.2%
Chase	2	0.2%	1	0.1%
Cherry	4	0.3%	4	0.3%
Cheyenne	56	2.1%	42	1.6%
Clay	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Colfax	11	0.3%	19	0.6%
Cuming	5	0.2%	5	0.2%
Custer	6	0.2%	5	0.2%
Dakota	217	3.2%	218	3.4%
Dawes	62	2.5%	55	2.4%
Dawson	54	0.7%	75	1.1%
Deuel	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dixon	4	0.2%	2	0.1%
Dodge	59	0.6%	71	0.7%
Douglas	4,888	3.2%	6,405	4.1%
Dundy	2	0.4%	2	0.5%
Fillmore	9	0.6%	26	2.1%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Frontier	1	0.1%	1	0.2%
Furnas	2	0.2%	5	0.4%
Gage	21	0.4%	26	0.5%
Garden	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gosper	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Grant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greeley	1	0.2%	3	0.5%
Hall	180	1.0%	175	1.0%
Hamilton	7	0.3%	6	0.2%
Harlan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hayes	2	0.9%	1	0.5%
Hitchcock	1	0.2%	5	0.7%
Holt	13	0.5%	25	0.9%
Hooker	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Howard	9	0.5%	6	0.4%
Jefferson	9	0.5%	5	0.3%
Johnson	18	1.6%	15	1.3%
Kearney	4	0.2%	4	0.2%
Keith	5	0.3%	5	0.3%
Keya Paha	5	2.8%	2	1.2%
Kimball	18	1.9%	20	2.2%
Knox	15	0.7%	23	1.0%
Lancaster	3,301	4.2%	3,903	4.7%
Lincoln	67	0.7%	92	1.0%
Logan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Loup	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Madison	72	0.7%	124	1.3%
McPherson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Merrick	51	2.5%	60	3.0%
Morrill	6	0.5%	8	0.6%

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Nance	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Nemaha	5	0.3%	8	0.4%
Nuckolls	6	0.6%	4	0.4%
Otoe	40	1.0%	34	0.8%
Pawnee	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
Perkins	4	0.5%	2	0.3%
Phelps	11	0.4%	10	0.4%
Pierce	6	0.3%	7	0.4%
Platte	81	0.9%	86	0.9%
Polk	7	0.5%	5	0.4%
Red Willow	10	0.3%	17	0.6%
Richardson	9	0.5%	7	0.4%
Rock	2	0.7%	0	0.0%
Saline	96	2.3%	151	3.6%
Sarpy	953	1.9%	1,136	2.1%
Saunders	35	0.6%	29	0.5%
Scotts Bluff	67	0.7%	104	1.0%
Seward	27	0.6%	32	0.7%
Sheridan	8	0.6%	9	0.7%
Sherman	7	0.9%	8	1.1%
Sioux	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stanton	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Thayer	12	1.0%	10	0.8%
Thomas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	7	0.3%	7	0.3%
Valley	4	0.4%	4	0.4%
Washington	25	0.4%	33	0.6%
Wayne	23	0.9%	24	0.9%
Webster	8	0.9%	3	0.4%
Wheeler	3	1.5%	2	1.1%
York	30	0.9%	53	1.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2012 and 2016 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

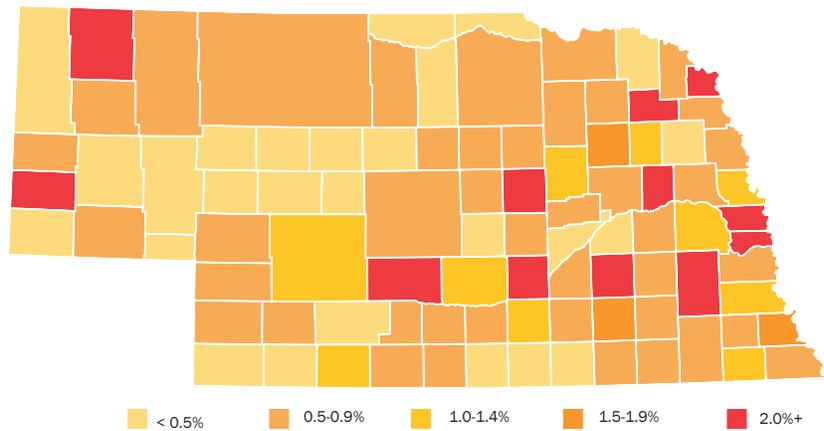
Children: Black/African-American (2012 & 2016)

State	Number	% of all children
2012	29,841	5.8%
2016	30,055	5.7%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2012	Douglas	Douglas
2016	Douglas	Douglas

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2012	10 with 0	10 with 0
2016	13 with 0	13 with 0

Percent of children: Black/African-American (2016)



	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Adams	95	1.1%	102	1.2%
Antelope	11	0.7%	10	0.6%
Arthur	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Banner	3	1.8%	8	4.6%
Blaine	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Boone	14	1.0%	17	1.2%
Box Butte	21	0.7%	26	0.8%
Boyd	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Brown	3	0.4%	5	0.7%
Buffalo	139	1.0%	159	1.2%
Burt	14	0.9%	14	0.9%
Butler	20	0.9%	13	0.6%
Cass	34	0.5%	48	0.7%
Cedar	4	0.2%	4	0.2%
Chase	6	0.6%	6	0.6%
Cherry	11	0.8%	8	0.6%
Cheyenne	16	0.6%	20	0.8%
Clay	17	1.0%	13	0.8%
Colfax	51	1.5%	93	2.7%
Cuming	8	0.3%	7	0.3%
Custer	25	0.9%	23	0.8%
Dakota	281	4.2%	301	4.7%
Dawes	57	2.3%	54	2.3%
Dawson	295	4.0%	318	4.5%
Deuel	2	0.4%	0	0.0%
Dixon	8	0.5%	8	0.5%
Dodge	86	0.9%	89	0.9%
Douglas	21,334	14.0%	20,873	13.2%
Dundy	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Fillmore	27	1.9%	23	1.8%
Franklin	3	0.4%	2	0.3%

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Frontier	1	0.1%	1	0.2%
Furnas	5	0.4%	6	0.5%
Gage	30	0.6%	45	0.9%
Garden	1	0.3%	0	0.0%
Garfield	1	0.2%	2	0.5%
Gosper	4	0.8%	3	0.6%
Grant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greeley	12	1.9%	15	2.5%
Hall	468	2.6%	542	3.0%
Hamilton	11	0.5%	12	0.5%
Harlan	3	0.4%	6	0.7%
Hayes	2	0.9%	1	0.5%
Hitchcock	2	0.3%	0	0.0%
Holt	11	0.4%	17	0.6%
Hooker	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Howard	11	0.7%	13	0.8%
Jefferson	14	0.8%	9	0.5%
Johnson	9	0.8%	7	0.6%
Kearney	5	0.3%	9	0.5%
Keith	6	0.3%	13	0.7%
Keya Paha	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kimball	3	0.3%	3	0.3%
Knox	8	0.4%	14	0.6%
Lancaster	3,729	4.7%	4,050	4.9%
Lincoln	98	1.0%	96	1.0%
Logan	1	0.5%	0	0.0%
Loup	1	0.7%	1	0.8%
Madison	180	1.9%	159	1.7%
McPherson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Merrick	7	0.3%	8	0.4%
Morrill	3	0.2%	2	0.2%

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Nance	4	0.4%	7	0.8%
Nemaha	28	1.5%	31	1.7%
Nuckolls	2	0.2%	0	0.0%
Otoe	31	0.8%	40	1.0%
Pawnee	8	1.2%	9	1.4%
Perkins	7	0.9%	5	0.6%
Phelps	9	0.4%	13	0.5%
Pierce	8	0.4%	10	0.5%
Platte	48	0.5%	70	0.7%
Polk	3	0.2%	2	0.2%
Red Willow	35	1.2%	35	1.3%
Richardson	6	0.3%	9	0.5%
Rock	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Saline	37	0.9%	35	0.8%
Sarpy	2,028	4.0%	2,060	3.8%
Saunders	40	0.7%	72	1.3%
Scotts Bluff	67	0.7%	86	0.9%
Seward	34	0.7%	38	0.8%
Sheridan	5	0.4%	6	0.5%
Sherman	3	0.4%	2	0.3%
Sioux	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stanton	24	1.4%	21	1.3%
Thayer	3	0.3%	10	0.8%
Thomas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	14	0.5%	18	0.6%
Valley	2	0.2%	8	0.8%
Washington	52	0.9%	58	1.0%
Wayne	61	2.3%	54	2.1%
Webster	5	0.5%	3	0.4%
Wheeler	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
York	64	1.8%	71	2.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2012 and 2016 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

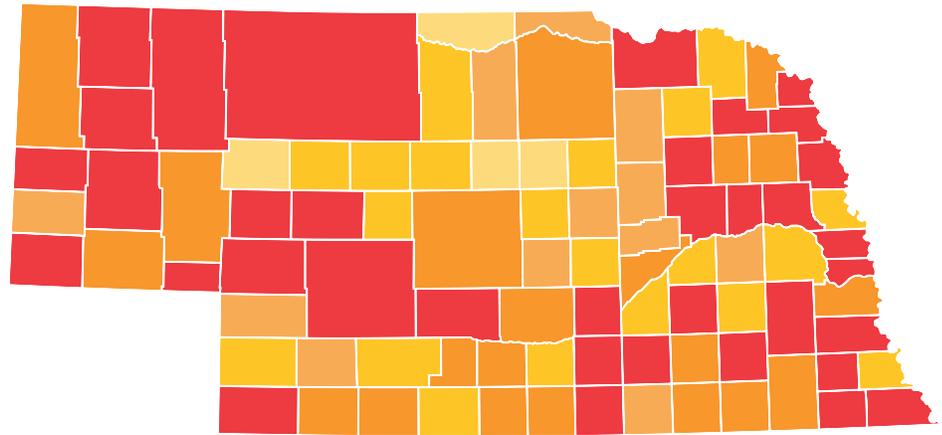
Children: 2 or more races, or non-White, Hispanic (2012 & 2016)

Percent of children: 2 or more races, or non-White, Hispanic (2016)

State	Number	% of all children
2012	29,586	5.7%
2016	33,475	6.4%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2012	Douglas	Sheridan
2016	Douglas	Sheridan

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2012	Keya Paha, Loup	Keya Paha, Loup
2016	Keya Paha	Keya Paha



■ < 1.0%
 ■ 1.0-1.9%
 ■ 2.0-2.9%
 ■ 3.0-3.9%
 ■ 4.0%+

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Adams	302	3.5%	348	4.0%
Antelope	22	1.3%	25	1.5%
Arthur	8	5.3%	7	5.0%
Banner	3	1.8%	3	1.7%
Blaine	2	1.4%	3	2.7%
Boone	14	1.0%	16	1.2%
Box Butte	240	7.8%	289	9.4%
Boyd	8	1.7%	7	1.6%
Brown	21	2.9%	15	2.2%
Buffalo	441	3.3%	501	3.7%
Burt	65	4.0%	74	4.7%
Butler	28	1.3%	40	1.9%
Cass	222	3.3%	252	3.7%
Cedar	39	1.6%	61	2.6%
Chase	15	1.4%	21	2.0%
Cherry	116	8.4%	144	10.0%
Cheyenne	86	3.2%	92	3.5%
Clay	73	4.2%	98	6.0%
Colfax	314	9.3%	367	10.7%
Cuming	80	3.3%	83	3.5%
Custer	66	2.4%	82	3.0%
Dakota	430	6.4%	493	7.7%
Dawes	161	6.6%	179	7.8%
Dawson	402	5.5%	418	5.9%
Deuel	11	2.4%	18	4.2%
Dixon	50	3.0%	58	3.6%
Dodge	498	5.2%	568	5.9%
Douglas	10,801	7.1%	12,061	7.6%
Dundy	19	3.7%	23	5.7%
Fillmore	36	2.6%	44	3.5%
Franklin	19	2.6%	20	3.1%

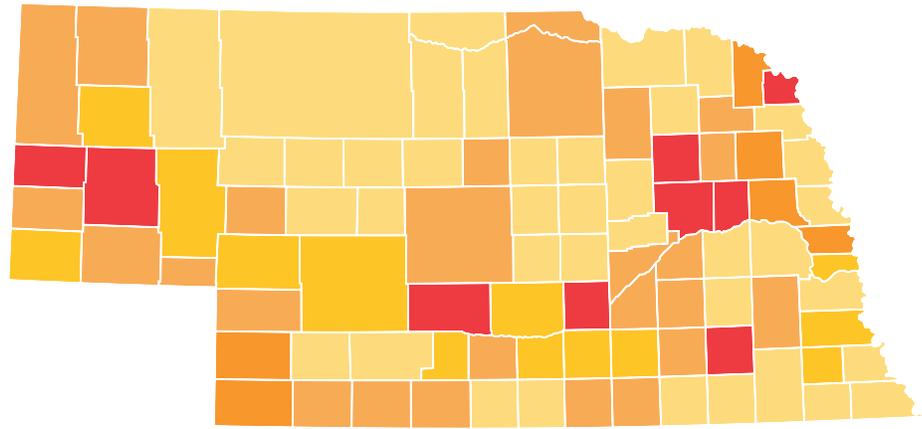
	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Frontier	14	2.0%	15	2.3%
Furnas	30	2.5%	30	2.6%
Gage	177	3.3%	195	3.7%
Garden	7	1.8%	14	3.6%
Garfield	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Gosper	19	3.6%	15	3.2%
Grant	2	1.5%	1	0.7%
Greeley	7	1.1%	9	1.5%
Hall	1,201	6.7%	1,362	7.5%
Hamilton	40	1.6%	57	2.3%
Harlan	15	1.9%	26	3.2%
Hayes	3	1.4%	2	1.1%
Hitchcock	13	2.0%	22	3.2%
Holt	53	2.0%	84	3.1%
Hooker	1	0.6%	4	2.3%
Howard	38	2.3%	38	2.3%
Jefferson	58	3.2%	56	3.3%
Johnson	21	1.9%	46	4.1%
Kearney	37	2.1%	46	2.7%
Keith	80	4.2%	92	5.1%
Keya Paha	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kimball	42	4.4%	50	5.6%
Knox	128	5.6%	133	5.8%
Lancaster	5,665	7.1%	6,261	7.5%
Lincoln	371	3.8%	406	4.4%
Logan	1	0.5%	5	2.2%
Loup	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
Madison	550	5.7%	608	6.3%
McPherson	7	4.8%	6	4.6%
Merrick	62	3.0%	77	3.9%
Morrill	59	4.5%	74	5.8%

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Nance	16	1.7%	12	1.3%
Nemaha	60	3.2%	48	2.6%
Nuckolls	20	2.0%	17	1.8%
Otoe	137	3.4%	175	4.3%
Pawnee	19	2.9%	26	4.1%
Perkins	11	1.5%	15	1.9%
Phelps	61	2.4%	78	3.2%
Pierce	36	1.8%	44	2.3%
Platte	428	4.5%	528	5.6%
Polk	26	1.9%	29	2.2%
Red Willow	79	2.7%	93	3.4%
Richardson	86	4.5%	108	5.8%
Rock	3	1.0%	3	1.0%
Saline	226	5.3%	261	6.2%
Sarpy	3,310	6.5%	3,845	7.2%
Saunders	118	2.0%	134	2.4%
Scotts Bluff	666	6.7%	750	7.5%
Seward	117	2.4%	130	2.6%
Sheridan	126	9.5%	154	12.1%
Sherman	5	0.7%	9	1.3%
Sioux	10	3.1%	10	3.6%
Stanton	64	3.6%	58	3.5%
Thayer	30	2.5%	44	3.5%
Thomas	3	1.6%	5	2.6%
Thurston	223	8.3%	263	9.5%
Valley	23	2.2%	26	2.5%
Washington	139	2.5%	156	2.8%
Wayne	90	3.4%	106	4.1%
Webster	33	3.5%	35	4.1%
Wheeler	8	4.1%	5	2.7%
York	119	3.4%	162	4.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2012 and 2016 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

Children: White, Hispanic (2012 & 2016)

Percent of children: White, Hispanic (2016)



■ < 5.0%
 ■ 5.0-9.9%
 ■ 10.0-14.9%
 ■ 15.0-19.9%
 ■ 20.0%+

State	Number	% of all children
2012	69,110	13.4%
2016	75,537	14.4%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2012	Douglas	Colfax
2016	Douglas	Colfax

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2012	Blaine	Blaine
2016	Keya Paha	Keya Paha

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Adams	1,086	12.6%	1,210	14.0%
Antelope	97	5.8%	94	5.8%
Arthur	10	6.7%	8	5.7%
Banner	11	6.7%	16	9.1%
Blaine	1	0.7%	2	1.8%
Boone	35	2.5%	47	3.4%
Box Butte	426	13.8%	440	14.3%
Boyd	18	3.8%	22	5.0%
Brown	17	2.4%	18	2.6%
Buffalo	1,561	11.7%	1,714	12.6%
Burt	66	4.0%	52	3.3%
Butler	100	4.5%	91	4.4%
Cass	286	4.2%	282	4.1%
Cedar	62	2.6%	65	2.8%
Chase	208	19.5%	201	19.0%
Cherry	34	2.5%	40	2.8%
Cheyenne	257	9.7%	258	9.9%
Clay	195	11.3%	208	12.8%
Colfax	1,750	51.8%	1,837	53.4%
Cuming	359	14.7%	391	16.3%
Custer	93	3.4%	137	5.0%
Dakota	3,264	48.6%	3,162	49.3%
Dawes	110	4.5%	125	5.4%
Dawson	3,107	42.3%	2,880	40.6%
Deuel	32	6.9%	36	8.4%
Dixon	282	17.2%	298	18.7%
Dodge	1,553	16.2%	1,748	18.0%
Douglas	23,549	15.5%	26,267	16.7%
Dundy	57	11.2%	63	15.5%
Fillmore	94	6.8%	79	6.3%
Franklin	11	1.5%	27	4.3%

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Frontier	10	1.4%	18	2.8%
Furnas	55	4.5%	76	6.5%
Gage	164	3.1%	174	3.3%
Garden	36	9.2%	44	11.2%
Garfield	5	1.1%	10	2.4%
Gosper	37	7.0%	48	10.2%
Grant	2	1.5%	2	1.3%
Greeley	14	2.3%	15	2.5%
Hall	5,847	32.8%	6,348	34.8%
Hamilton	106	4.3%	130	5.3%
Harlan	26	3.3%	26	3.2%
Hayes	10	4.6%	8	4.3%
Hitchcock	35	5.3%	46	6.7%
Holt	176	6.5%	218	8.0%
Hooker	2	1.2%	5	2.9%
Howard	59	3.6%	59	3.5%
Jefferson	90	4.9%	80	4.7%
Johnson	162	14.6%	157	14.0%
Kearney	125	7.2%	173	10.0%
Keith	163	8.6%	197	10.9%
Keya Paha	2	1.1%	1	0.6%
Kimball	114	12.1%	124	13.8%
Knox	53	2.3%	61	2.7%
Lancaster	6,239	7.9%	7,152	8.6%
Lincoln	1,062	10.9%	1,057	11.3%
Logan	11	5.2%	8	3.5%
Loup	8	5.6%	8	6.3%
Madison	1,885	19.5%	1,948	20.3%
McPherson	2	1.4%	3	2.3%
Merrick	138	6.6%	120	6.0%
Morrill	261	20.0%	267	20.9%

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Nance	39	4.1%	24	2.7%
Nemaha	52	2.8%	76	4.1%
Nuckolls	47	4.6%	53	5.7%
Otoe	394	9.7%	481	11.7%
Pawnee	24	3.7%	21	3.3%
Perkins	51	6.7%	58	7.5%
Phelps	180	7.2%	190	7.8%
Pierce	46	2.3%	50	2.6%
Platte	2,021	21.4%	2,272	24.2%
Polk	59	4.3%	119	9.1%
Red Willow	210	7.3%	198	7.3%
Richardson	46	2.4%	38	2.1%
Rock	3	1.0%	6	2.0%
Saline	1,220	28.9%	1,332	31.8%
Sarpy	4,733	9.3%	5,630	10.5%
Saunders	153	2.6%	159	2.9%
Scotts Bluff	2,955	29.6%	2,991	30.1%
Seward	142	2.9%	197	4.0%
Sheridan	58	4.4%	61	4.8%
Sherman	28	3.8%	25	3.5%
Sioux	26	8.0%	23	8.4%
Stanton	131	7.4%	136	8.3%
Thayer	46	3.8%	60	4.8%
Thomas	13	6.9%	5	2.6%
Thurston	56	2.1%	65	2.3%
Valley	39	3.8%	44	4.2%
Washington	212	3.8%	251	4.5%
Wayne	199	7.4%	214	8.2%
Webster	68	7.2%	76	8.9%
Wheeler	4	2.1%	4	2.2%
York	225	6.4%	277	7.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2012 and 2016 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

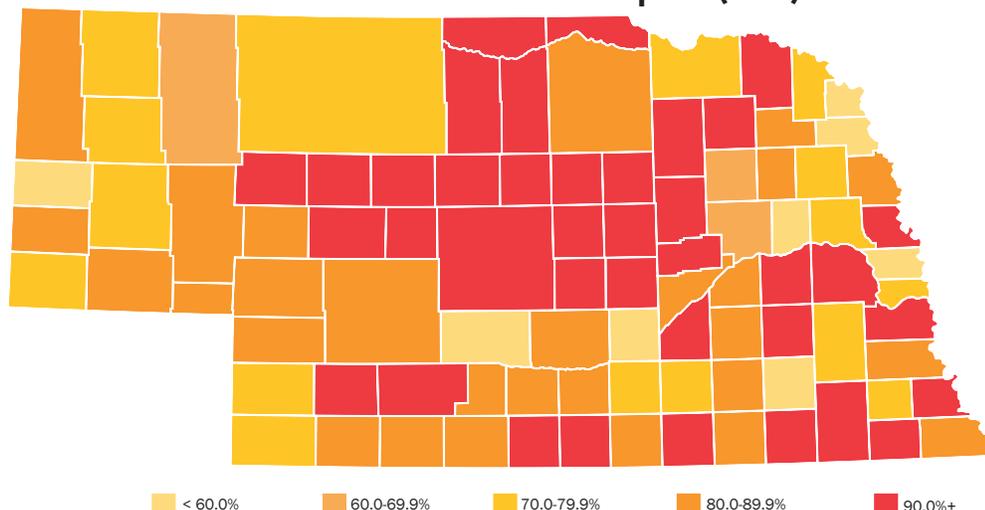
Children: White, Non-Hispanic (2012 & 2016)

State	Number	% of all children
2012	317,969	71.9%
2016	367,668	69.9%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2012	Douglas	Garfield
2016	Douglas	Grant

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2012	Grant	Thurston
2016	Blaine	Thurston

Percent of children: White non-Hispanic (2016)



	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Adams	6,981	80.8%	6,840	78.9%
Antelope	1,533	91.4%	1,485	90.9%
Arthur	132	88.0%	125	89.3%
Banner	146	89.6%	148	84.6%
Blaine	135	97.8%	107	94.7%
Boone	1,308	94.2%	1,275	93.4%
Box Butte	2,242	72.7%	2,185	70.8%
Boyd	439	92.0%	398	90.2%
Brown	671	93.2%	645	92.8%
Buffalo	11,040	82.5%	10,930	80.7%
Burt	1,457	88.9%	1,389	88.8%
Butler	2,038	92.5%	1,895	92.2%
Cass	6,225	91.2%	6,157	90.4%
Cedar	2,272	95.1%	2,218	93.9%
Chase	837	78.4%	831	78.4%
Cherry	1,103	79.5%	1,147	79.4%
Cheyenne	2,220	83.4%	2,185	83.5%
Clay	1,426	82.6%	1,296	79.6%
Colfax	1,235	36.5%	1,103	32.1%
Cuming	1,984	81.2%	1,908	79.4%
Custer	2,559	92.8%	2,493	90.6%
Dakota	2,370	35.3%	2,067	32.2%
Dawes	1,936	79.4%	1,798	77.9%
Dawson	3,452	47.0%	3,350	47.3%
Deuel	419	90.3%	371	86.7%
Dixon	1,282	78.1%	1,217	76.3%
Dodge	7,358	76.6%	7,171	74.0%
Douglas	90,623	59.6%	91,165	57.8%
Dundy	426	84.0%	316	77.8%
Fillmore	1,209	87.1%	1,066	85.3%
Franklin	697	95.3%	585	92.1%

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Frontier	677	95.8%	608	93.5%
Furnas	1,116	92.0%	1,046	89.2%
Gage	4,916	92.1%	4,777	90.9%
Garden	347	88.7%	331	84.2%
Garfield	431	98.4%	412	96.9%
Gosper	468	88.0%	404	85.6%
Grant	127	96.9%	149	98.0%
Greeley	585	94.2%	570	93.1%
Hall	10,062	56.5%	9,750	53.5%
Hamilton	2,272	93.0%	2,232	91.1%
Harlan	747	94.1%	754	92.3%
Hayes	202	92.2%	172	93.0%
Hitchcock	614	92.2%	610	88.9%
Holt	2,444	90.4%	2,387	87.1%
Hooker	153	95.0%	164	94.8%
Howard	1,515	92.5%	1,560	92.9%
Jefferson	1,640	90.1%	1,528	90.4%
Johnson	899	80.9%	895	79.8%
Kearney	1,553	89.9%	1,492	86.3%
Keith	1,640	86.3%	1,494	82.7%
Keya Paha	170	95.5%	167	97.1%
Kimball	757	80.2%	690	76.9%
Knox	1,745	76.6%	1,714	75.2%
Lancaster	59,879	75.5%	61,075	73.6%
Lincoln	8,099	83.1%	7,619	81.7%
Logan	195	91.5%	213	93.8%
Loup	134	93.7%	118	92.2%
Madison	6,871	70.9%	6,617	68.9%
McPherson	136	93.8%	121	93.1%
Merrick	1,811	87.2%	1,701	85.6%
Morrill	959	73.6%	912	71.5%

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Nance	878	93.1%	851	94.8%
Nemaha	1,719	91.9%	1,667	90.8%
Nuckolls	932	92.2%	861	91.8%
Otoe	3,454	84.8%	3,365	81.9%
Pawnee	600	92.0%	582	91.2%
Perkins	682	90.1%	691	89.5%
Phelps	2,222	89.1%	2,139	87.7%
Pierce	1,878	94.8%	1,800	93.5%
Platte	6,799	72.2%	6,389	68.1%
Polk	1,268	92.8%	1,145	87.7%
Red Willow	2,532	87.9%	2,342	86.6%
Richardson	1,685	87.4%	1,621	87.5%
Rock	287	95.0%	282	94.6%
Saline	2,635	62.3%	2,385	56.9%
Sarpy	39,766	78.0%	40,796	76.0%
Saunders	5,418	93.8%	5,162	92.6%
Scotts Bluff	6,056	60.6%	5,832	58.6%
Seward	4,480	92.8%	4,488	91.2%
Sheridan	926	70.2%	846	66.3%
Sherman	698	94.1%	662	93.8%
Sioux	285	87.4%	229	83.6%
Stanton	1,532	86.7%	1,408	86.1%
Thayer	1,104	92.2%	1,114	89.6%
Thomas	172	91.5%	176	91.2%
Thurston	573	21.4%	561	20.2%
Valley	968	93.3%	962	91.9%
Washington	5,157	92.2%	5,068	90.8%
Wayne	2,290	85.3%	2,178	84.0%
Webster	820	87.4%	739	86.3%
Wheeler	180	92.3%	172	92.5%
York	3,054	86.9%	3,007	83.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2012 and 2016 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

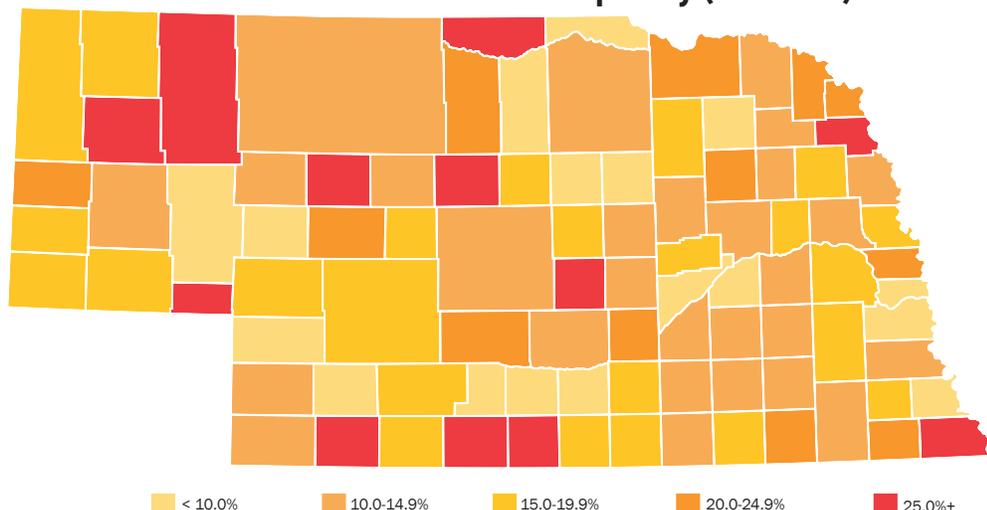
Children 17 and under in poverty (2007-2011 & 2011-2015)

State	Number	% of all children
2007-2011	71,670	16.1%
2011-2015	78,029	17.1%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2007-2011	Douglas	Loup
2011-2015	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2007-2011	Arthur	Arthur
2011-2015	Arthur	Arthur

Percent of children 17 and under in poverty (2011-2015)



■ < 10.0%
 ■ 10.0-14.9%
 ■ 15.0-19.9%
 ■ 20.0-24.9%
 ■ 25.0%+

	2007-2011	% of all children	2011-2015	% of all children
Adams	1,348	18.2%	1,128	15.9%
Antelope	315	19.8%	236	15.9%
Arthur	0	0.0%	1	0.7%
Banner	38	25.5%	24	17.3%
Blaine	30	22.4%	37	25.9%
Boone	110	8.7%	146	11.7%
Box Butte	905	31.7%	812	28.8%
Boyd	31	7.8%	40	8.4%
Brown	72	9.6%	145	22.3%
Buffalo	1,240	11.7%	1,449	13.2%
Burt	118	7.7%	149	10.1%
Butler	237	11.8%	204	10.6%
Cass	418	6.7%	463	7.5%
Cedar	220	9.8%	275	12.9%
Chase	195	21.1%	127	14.3%
Cherry	122	9.9%	152	12.9%
Cheyenne	364	15.7%	451	19.0%
Clay	179	10.9%	191	12.4%
Colfax	430	15.4%	554	18.4%
Cuming	247	10.8%	431	19.5%
Custer	262	10.3%	309	12.5%
Dakota	1,431	24.2%	1,344	22.2%
Dawes	359	22.4%	248	15.6%
Dawson	1,210	18.2%	1,464	22.4%
Deuel	86	20.9%	110	27.2%
Dixon	238	15.1%	298	20.4%
Dodge	1,520	17.7%	1,130	13.4%
Douglas	23,846	18.3%	27,762	20.3%
Dundy	42	10.1%	49	10.8%
Fillmore	115	9.3%	128	11.6%
Franklin	145	21.7%	97	16.3%

	2007-2011	% of all children	2011-2015	% of all children
Frontier	106	17.7%	102	19.5%
Furnas	323	28.4%	338	31.2%
Gage	861	17.0%	545	11.7%
Garden	45	15.1%	26	8.9%
Garfield	113	21.4%	29	7.2%
Gosper	63	14.2%	41	9.3%
Grant	46	31.5%	23	14.6%
Greeley	120	17.7%	78	12.9%
Hall	2,321	15.3%	3,503	21.9%
Hamilton	325	13.9%	281	12.6%
Harlan	120	16.7%	193	26.7%
Hayes	30	13.5%	5	2.4%
Hitchcock	119	20.0%	157	26.6%
Holt	293	11.8%	307	12.6%
Hooker	36	24.2%	32	29.9%
Howard	202	13.1%	193	12.9%
Jefferson	302	18.1%	325	20.3%
Johnson	179	18.2%	148	15.2%
Kearney	106	6.7%	102	6.6%
Keith	235	13.6%	305	18.8%
Keya Paha	42	32.3%	51	39.8%
Kimball	123	14.6%	136	15.1%
Knox	418	20.6%	438	21.4%
Lancaster	11,278	17.7%	11,696	17.3%
Lincoln	1,110	12.7%	1,573	18.2%
Logan	4	2.5%	33	16.6%
Loup	74	46.0%	20	18.5%
Madison	1,633	19.1%	1,828	21.5%
McPherson	12	12.2%	19	20.7%
Merrick	280	14.8%	124	7.5%
Morrill	331	27.0%	169	14.5%

	2007-2011	% of all children	2011-2015	% of all children
Nance	110	12.5%	124	15.0%
Nemaha	124	8.1%	128	8.7%
Nuckolls	307	32.9%	120	14.2%
Otoe	660	17.3%	547	14.7%
Pawnee	101	18.1%	120	20.7%
Perkins	41	6.0%	64	9.4%
Phelps	228	10.4%	201	9.3%
Pierce	172	9.2%	104	5.9%
Platte	1,222	14.3%	963	11.5%
Polk	125	9.7%	101	8.2%
Red Willow	403	16.0%	401	16.1%
Richardson	362	20.2%	615	35.5%
Rock	43	14.1%	8	3.4%
Saline	848	25.1%	374	11.0%
Sarpy	4,008	9.1%	4,348	9.2%
Saunders	576	10.9%	857	16.4%
Scotts Bluff	1,993	22.3%	1,997	22.4%
Seward	142	3.7%	436	11.1%
Sheridan	290	23.3%	360	29.5%
Sherman	156	24.9%	199	29.8%
Sioux	29	10.5%	37	15.5%
Stanton	302	18.2%	229	13.9%
Thayer	160	14.1%	193	18.0%
Thomas	2	1.1%	21	13.7%
Thurston	985	40.6%	997	41.6%
Valley	82	9.5%	147	15.4%
Washington	278	5.5%	752	15.5%
Wayne	392	22.0%	219	12.2%
Webster	155	18.4%	139	17.4%
Wheeler	22	14.2%	15	9.3%
York	229	8.2%	439	14.3%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 and 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B17001.

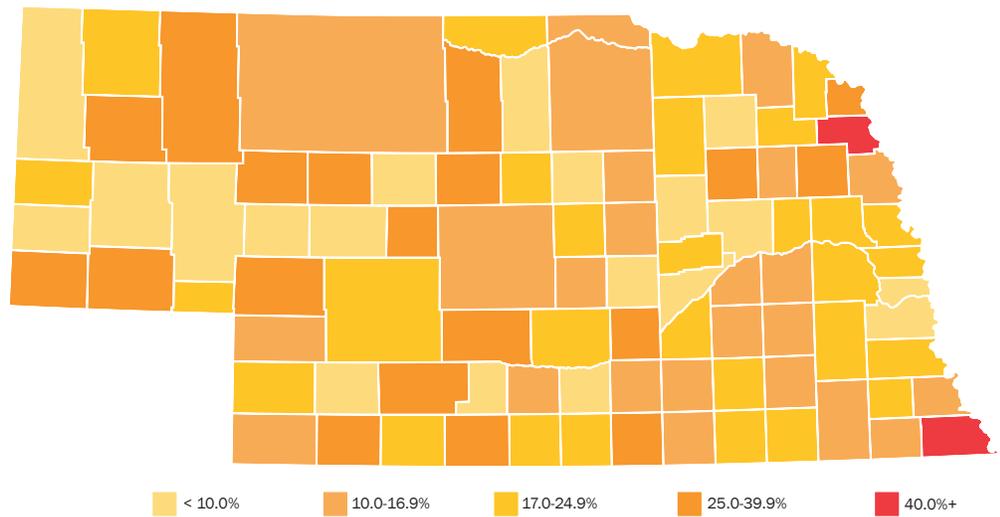
Children 5 and under in poverty (2007-2011 & 2011-2015)

State	Number	% of all children 5 & under
2007-2011	29,845	19.6%
2011-2015	31,577	20.5%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children 5 & under
2007-2011	Douglas	Nuckolls
2011-2015	Douglas	Richardson

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children 5 & under
2007-2011	Arthur, Thomas	Arthur, Thomas
2011-2015	Arthur, Hayes, Thomas	Arthur, Hayes, Thomas

Percent of children 5 and under in poverty (2011-2015)



	2007-2011	% children <5	2011-2015	% children <5
Adams	475	19.4%	373	16.0%
Antelope	163	32.1%	109	22.8%
Arthur	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Banner	22	48.9%	5	9.3%
Blaine	5	17.2%	13	25.5%
Boone	29	8.6%	28	7.8%
Box Butte	392	44.9%	224	28.2%
Boyd	9	6.3%	21	15.2%
Brown	47	20.4%	68	38.0%
Buffalo	531	14.1%	693	18.0%
Burt	43	9.6%	58	14.6%
Butler	51	9.3%	75	13.2%
Cass	118	6.1%	178	9.4%
Cedar	71	10.1%	104	16.5%
Chase	87	27.2%	64	22.5%
Cherry	60	18.1%	60	14.2%
Cheyenne	177	22.2%	226	29.4%
Clay	71	17.2%	64	13.7%
Colfax	223	24.2%	202	19.4%
Cuming	64	10.0%	194	29.1%
Custer	80	9.4%	89	11.8%
Dakota	884	39.5%	662	32.0%
Dawes	184	36.5%	117	19.2%
Dawson	527	22.9%	559	25.4%
Deuel	35	28.9%	21	20.4%
Dixon	69	15.3%	99	22.2%
Dodge	683	24.3%	517	17.7%
Douglas	9,670	20.7%	11,809	24.3%
Dundy	8	8.4%	19	12.8%
Fillmore	54	13.6%	55	17.7%
Franklin	41	18.9%	44	24.9%

	2007-2011	% children <5	2011-2015	% children <5
Frontier	36	19.6%	42	29.4%
Furnas	124	46.8%	85	33.3%
Gage	293	18.4%	222	15.7%
Garden	35	34.3%	7	6.5%
Garfield	34	34.3%	2	1.7%
Gosper	12	7.9%	8	6.9%
Grant	15	34.9%	13	27.1%
Greeley	33	19.1%	30	16.6%
Hall	1,226	22.0%	1,570	28.9%
Hamilton	117	17.2%	112	18.5%
Harlan	35	17.4%	55	21.7%
Hayes	26	24.3%	0	0.0%
Hitchcock	34	19.7%	73	38.2%
Holt	100	13.5%	93	12.7%
Hooker	10	26.3%	18	34.6%
Howard	72	13.8%	38	8.5%
Jefferson	113	25.5%	101	20.4%
Johnson	74	26.1%	53	17.2%
Kearney	37	8.3%	29	6.8%
Keith	123	23.1%	146	35.0%
Keya Paha	9	16.7%	9	24.3%
Kimball	50	19.9%	76	25.8%
Knox	114	18.5%	137	21.9%
Lancaster	5,181	22.2%	5,143	21.5%
Lincoln	462	15.9%	497	19.6%
Logan	1	1.7%	23	31.5%
Loup	8	13.6%	11	22.9%
Madison	749	24.5%	818	26.6%
McPherson	1	4.8%	2	5.7%
Merrick	180	34.1%	29	6.2%
Morrill	107	28.1%	23	7.5%

	2007-2011	% children <5	2011-2015	% children <5
Nance	17	5.9%	43	17.4%
Nemaha	91	16.9%	77	16.4%
Nuckolls	138	54.3%	36	13.9%
Otoe	251	22.3%	249	21.2%
Pawnee	29	18.0%	28	15.2%
Perkins	18	7.8%	25	11.9%
Phelps	120	17.8%	91	12.3%
Pierce	37	6.3%	30	5.3%
Platte	366	13.1%	237	8.6%
Polk	41	11.4%	44	12.4%
Red Willow	183	20.6%	130	18.5%
Richardson	197	42.4%	206	45.4%
Rock	16	18.4%	5	8.2%
Saline	226	20.5%	122	10.6%
Sarpy	1,477	9.7%	1,477	9.4%
Saunders	213	13.2%	401	24.9%
Scotts Bluff	849	29.2%	727	23.9%
Seward	61	5.4%	162	13.3%
Sheridan	133	33.8%	67	25.6%
Sherman	26	12.2%	28	13.5%
Sioux	3	4.8%	4	4.4%
Stanton	109	20.5%	64	12.5%
Thayer	51	13.2%	70	21.7%
Thomas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	393	47.5%	361	44.0%
Valley	29	11.5%	62	19.9%
Washington	90	5.9%	254	18.7%
Wayne	262	37.7%	101	18.7%
Webster	48	19.4%	68	27.0%
Wheeler	7	11.9%	5	11.6%
York	80	10.3%	188	16.6%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 and 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B17001.

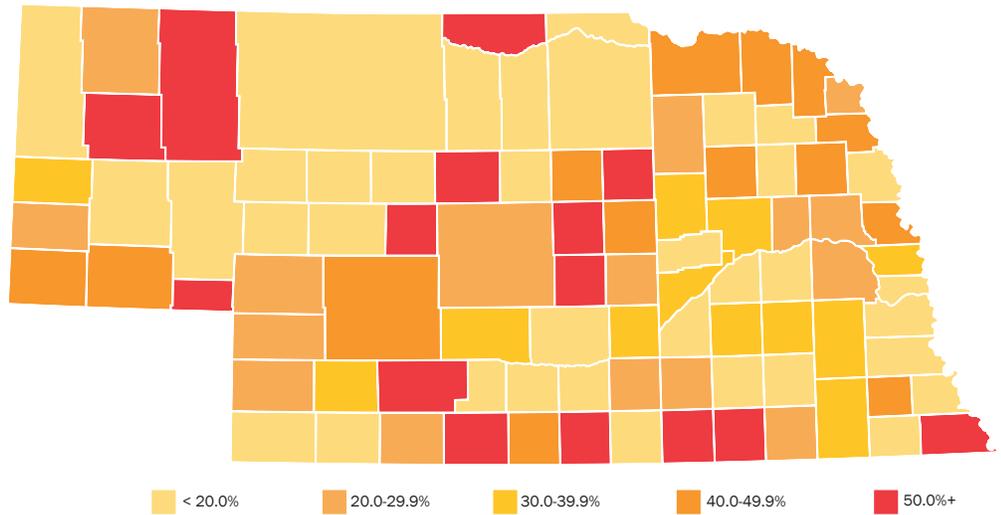
Children of color in poverty (2007-2011 & 2011-2015)

Percent of children of color in poverty (2011-2015)

State	Number	% of children of color
2007-2011	37,814	32.4%
2011-2015	43,350	32.7%

Highest county	By number	By % of children of color
2007-2011	Douglas	5 with 100%
2011-2015	Douglas	4 with 100%

Lowest county	By number	By % of children of color
2007-2011	12 with 0	12 with 0%
2011-2015	11 with 0	11 with 0%



	2007-2011	% children of color	2011-2015	% children of color
Adams	391	29.5%	304	20.8%
Antelope	75	61.0%	26	27.7%
Arthur	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Banner	0	0.0%	9	26.5%
Blaine	3	100.0%	1	100.0%
Boone	31	64.6%	16	30.8%
Box Butte	459	60.6%	470	57.5%
Boyd	5	9.4%	7	17.5%
Brown	0	0.0%	4	10.8%
Buffalo	328	20.3%	337	17.8%
Burt	25	17.6%	31	17.7%
Butler	13	11.6%	3	2.6%
Cass	14	3.1%	51	9.3%
Cedar	28	25.9%	46	40.4%
Chase	85	52.5%	42	27.1%
Cherry	7	4.0%	12	6.1%
Cheyenne	149	46.6%	174	47.4%
Clay	111	39.9%	65	23.0%
Colfax	307	19.1%	391	20.2%
Cuming	81	19.7%	203	47.0%
Custer	24	17.8%	52	27.5%
Dakota	1,076	31.0%	1,102	27.9%
Dawes	52	22.1%	97	29.9%
Dawson	835	24.6%	1,057	30.1%
Deuel	8	38.1%	40	60.6%
Dixon	112	37.2%	129	42.0%
Dodge	650	37.4%	427	20.9%
Douglas	17,983	35.6%	21,153	37.3%
Dundy	3	8.1%	1	1.0%
Fillmore	3	8.3%	18	16.2%
Franklin	6	23.1%	14	53.8%

	2007-2011	% children of color	2011-2015	% children of color
Frontier	26	34.2%	9	60.0%
Furnas	38	48.1%	78	64.5%
Gage	124	31.9%	116	37.5%
Garden	8	50.0%	6	18.2%
Garfield	7	20.6%	13	41.9%
Gosper	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	7	100.0%	0	0.0%
Greeley	19	0.0%	25	43.1%
Hall	1,493	25.1%	2,550	35.9%
Hamilton	26	20.3%	11	5.4%
Harlan	5	26.3%	18	45.0%
Hayes	3	21.4%	5	31.3%
Hitchcock	7	25.0%	5	14.7%
Holt	32	17.1%	31	13.4%
Hooker	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Howard	9	11.3%	25	27.5%
Jefferson	58	42.0%	51	29.3%
Johnson	42	28.6%	71	43.0%
Kearney	3	2.1%	0	0.0%
Keith	15	7.8%	56	26.8%
Keya Paha	0	0.0%	5	100.0%
Kimball	35	24.0%	69	43.7%
Knox	195	47.9%	212	42.7%
Lancaster	5,532	36.1%	5,447	31.2%
Lincoln	321	25.4%	630	41.1%
Logan	2	100.0%	5	100.0%
Loup	17	100.0%	0	0.0%
Madison	873	38.2%	1,277	49.2%
McPherson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Merrick	99	48.8%	50	34.0%
Morrill	59	18.3%	45	14.5%

	2007-2011	% children of color	2011-2015	% children of color
Nance	15	33.3%	1	3.2%
Nemaha	16	28.1%	7	8.9%
Nuckolls	31	49.2%	32	62.7%
Otoe	294	56.6%	116	18.6%
Pawnee	2	40.0%	0	0.0%
Perkins	22	44.0%	10	25.0%
Phelps	22	14.1%	13	5.1%
Pierce	8	14.3%	10	11.9%
Platte	656	30.6%	749	31.4%
Polk	12	16.2%	21	16.9%
Red Willow	88	38.4%	72	22.0%
Richardson	37	18.3%	117	50.0%
Rock	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Saline	475	38.8%	251	18.0%
Sarpy	1,635	17.4%	1,735	16.1%
Saunders	72	22.9%	81	20.0%
Scotts Bluff	994	29.5%	1,362	37.8%
Seward	0	0.0%	105	33.3%
Sheridan	135	37.6%	225	55.1%
Sherman	69	89.6%	34	61.8%
Sioux	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stanton	120	59.1%	15	6.0%
Thayer	35	40.7%	28	51.9%
Thomas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	969	51.8%	907	49.1%
Valley	4	9.5%	33	55.9%
Washington	0	0.0%	146	40.3%
Wayne	96	52.5%	26	11.4%
Webster	47	56.6%	24	18.5%
Wheeler	2	100.0%	2	100.0%
York	39	13.6%	136	31.5%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 and 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B17001.

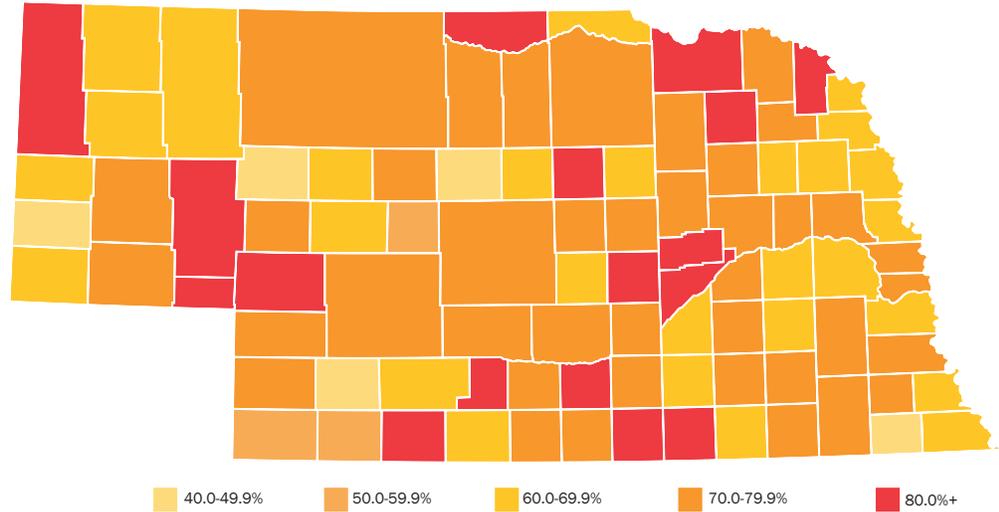
Children 5 and under with all available parents working (2007-2011 & 2011-2015)

Percent of children 5 and under with all available parents working (2011-2015)

State	Number	% of all children
2007-2011	111,733	74.3%
2011-2015	109,269	72.1%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2007-2011	Douglas	Garden
2011-2015	Douglas	Gosper

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2007-2011	McPherson	Banner
2011-2015	Hayes	Hayes



	2007-2011	% children ≤5	2011-2015	% children ≤5
Adams	1,755	72.6%	1,774	77.1%
Antelope	352	69.7%	358	75.8%
Arthur	33	80.5%	38	71.7%
Banner	17	37.8%	23	42.6%
Blaine	21	72.4%	23	45.1%
Boone	262	77.7%	277	79.1%
Box Butte	448	53.7%	486	61.7%
Boyd	117	81.8%	90	65.2%
Brown	167	74.9%	139	77.7%
Buffalo	2,829	75.5%	2,919	76.2%
Burt	246	56.4%	266	67.3%
Butler	335	64.5%	311	61.0%
Cass	1,479	77.3%	1,279	68.8%
Cedar	544	77.9%	476	75.8%
Chase	213	68.3%	213	75.0%
Cherry	245	74.0%	326	77.3%
Cheyenne	628	78.7%	556	73.2%
Clay	259	62.9%	294	67.3%
Colfax	703	78.5%	709	72.4%
Cuming	464	72.5%	405	62.0%
Custer	592	72.4%	542	72.4%
Dakota	1,419	65.2%	1,333	66.3%
Dawes	431	85.5%	400	65.7%
Dawson	1,772	78.1%	1,683	77.7%
Deuel	101	83.5%	85	83.3%
Dixon	363	80.5%	384	87.5%
Dodge	2,025	73.0%	2,056	71.8%
Douglas	33,297	72.4%	33,530	70.3%
Dundy	56	58.9%	79	56.4%
Fillmore	266	67.2%	247	79.4%
Franklin	151	69.6%	128	72.3%

	2007-2011	% children ≤5	2011-2015	% children ≤5
Frontier	116	63.0%	97	67.8%
Furnas	174	67.2%	162	64.3%
Gage	1,243	80.8%	1,018	76.5%
Garden	102	100.0%	101	93.5%
Garfield	62	62.6%	112	94.9%
Gosper	126	82.9%	112	96.6%
Grant	23	53.5%	18	37.5%
Greeley	113	65.3%	129	71.3%
Hall	4,258	77.2%	3,916	73.3%
Hamilton	515	75.6%	385	65.5%
Harlan	131	67.2%	177	70.2%
Hayes	87	81.3%	15	30.0%
Hitchcock	136	78.6%	90	50.8%
Holt	619	84.2%	554	76.7%
Hooker	23	60.5%	32	61.5%
Howard	365	70.1%	368	82.7%
Jefferson	365	82.2%	360	74.7%
Johnson	147	51.8%	237	78.5%
Kearney	344	76.8%	371	86.7%
Keith	366	68.7%	362	86.8%
Keya Paha	30	55.6%	32	86.5%
Kimball	143	57.0%	189	64.1%
Knox	511	84.7%	498	81.9%
Lancaster	17,969	77.5%	17,452	73.4%
Lincoln	2,256	79.3%	1,798	72.2%
Logan	31	53.4%	32	52.5%
Loup	40	67.8%	32	69.6%
Madison	2,328	76.3%	2,390	77.8%
McPherson	12	57.1%	22	62.9%
Merrick	386	73.1%	395	85.9%
Morrill	240	63.5%	212	71.9%

	2007-2011	% children ≤5	2011-2015	% children ≤5
Nance	232	80.8%	229	92.7%
Nemaha	334	62.0%	300	64.4%
Nuckolls	171	69.5%	241	93.1%
Otoe	885	79.6%	888	75.6%
Pawnee	130	84.4%	65	35.9%
Perkins	204	88.3%	166	79.0%
Phelps	506	75.7%	558	75.3%
Pierce	526	90.1%	473	83.7%
Platte	2,146	78.2%	2,168	79.2%
Polk	289	80.1%	279	79.3%
Red Willow	670	75.3%	616	87.7%
Richardson	199	43.4%	286	64.1%
Rock	63	72.4%	45	73.8%
Saline	680	66.8%	885	76.8%
Sarpy	11,051	73.1%	10,983	70.7%
Saunders	1,322	82.9%	999	64.9%
Scotts Bluff	2,152	75.2%	1,961	66.4%
Seward	923	81.5%	838	68.7%
Sheridan	241	62.1%	173	67.8%
Sherman	158	74.2%	134	65.0%
Sioux	40	63.5%	77	84.6%
Stanton	418	78.4%	350	68.4%
Thayer	294	76.4%	218	67.7%
Thomas	31	52.5%	25	75.8%
Thurston	584	76.7%	517	67.5%
Valley	173	69.8%	249	79.8%
Washington	994	65.5%	924	68.9%
Wayne	551	79.3%	416	77.0%
Webster	226	91.1%	242	96.0%
Wheeler	44	74.6%	27	62.8%
York	645	82.8%	840	75.0%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 and 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B23008.

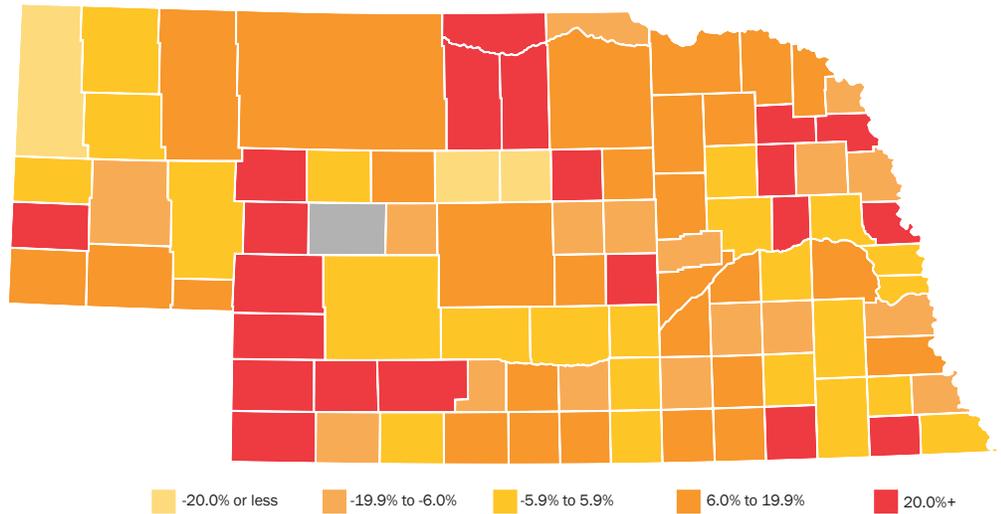
Total births (2012 & 2016)

Percent change in total births (2012 to 2016)

State	Number
2012	25,939
2016	26,594

Highest county	2016
By number	Douglas
By percent change	Hayes

Lowest county	2016
By number	McPherson
By percent change	Blaine



	2012	2016	% Change
Adams	402	407	1.2%
Antelope	83	88	6.0%
Arthur	4	6	50.0%
Banner	6	8	33.3%
Blaine	7	4	-42.9%
Boone	60	71	18.3%
Box Butte	158	154	-2.5%
Boyd	21	18	-14.3%
Brown	26	32	23.1%
Buffalo	690	727	5.4%
Burt	80	73	-8.8%
Butler	93	92	-1.1%
Cass	289	258	-10.7%
Cedar	95	109	14.7%
Chase	44	54	22.7%
Cherry	59	63	6.8%
Cheyenne	135	145	7.4%
Clay	74	68	-8.1%
Colfax	167	210	25.7%
Cuming	122	104	-14.8%
Custer	119	135	13.4%
Dakota	399	355	-11.0%
Dawes	106	105	-0.9%
Dawson	377	386	2.4%
Deuel	15	16	6.7%
Dixon	62	73	17.7%
Dodge	500	502	0.4%
Douglas	8,422	8,800	4.5%
Dundy	12	21	75.0%
Fillmore	54	60	11.1%
Franklin	27	32	18.5%

	2012	2016	% Change
Frontier	20	26	30.0%
Furnas	49	52	6.1%
Gage	250	244	-2.4%
Garden	19	19	0.0%
Garfield	11	15	36.4%
Gosper	27	23	-14.8%
Grant	9	12	33.3%
Greeley	29	26	-10.3%
Hall	916	969	5.8%
Hamilton	105	118	12.4%
Harlan	39	46	17.9%
Hayes	10	18	80.0%
Hitchcock	36	29	-19.4%
Holt	125	144	15.2%
Hooker	6	6	0.0%
Howard	71	90	26.8%
Jefferson	78	97	24.4%
Johnson	46	44	-4.3%
Kearney	97	89	-8.2%
Keith	76	98	28.9%
Keya Paha	8	10	25.0%
Kimball	42	45	7.1%
Knox	94	105	11.7%
Lancaster	4,115	4,020	-2.3%
Lincoln	453	443	-2.2%
Logan	12	11	-8.3%
Loup	7	4	-42.9%
Madison	480	500	4.2%
McPherson	0	1	n/a
Merrick	89	98	10.1%
Morrill	55	50	-9.1%

	2012	2016	% Change
Nance	42	39	-7.1%
Nemaha	79	68	-13.9%
Nuckolls	35	39	11.4%
Otoe	180	202	12.2%
Pawnee	24	37	54.2%
Perkins	34	41	20.6%
Phelps	103	110	6.8%
Pierce	80	86	7.5%
Platte	466	466	0.0%
Polk	47	56	19.1%
Red Willow	122	127	4.1%
Richardson	83	81	-2.4%
Rock	18	22	22.2%
Saline	188	191	1.6%
Sarpy	2,585	2,489	-3.7%
Saunders	235	262	11.5%
Scotts Bluff	462	486	5.2%
Seward	194	175	-9.8%
Sheridan	55	64	16.4%
Sherman	28	31	10.7%
Sioux	11	8	-27.3%
Stanton	54	74	37.0%
Thayer	47	54	14.9%
Thomas	6	7	16.7%
Thurston	135	170	25.9%
Valley	46	40	-13.0%
Washington	182	220	20.9%
Wayne	90	109	21.1%
Webster	36	35	-2.8%
Wheeler	9	10	11.1%
York	181	167	-7.7%

Source: Vital Statistics, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

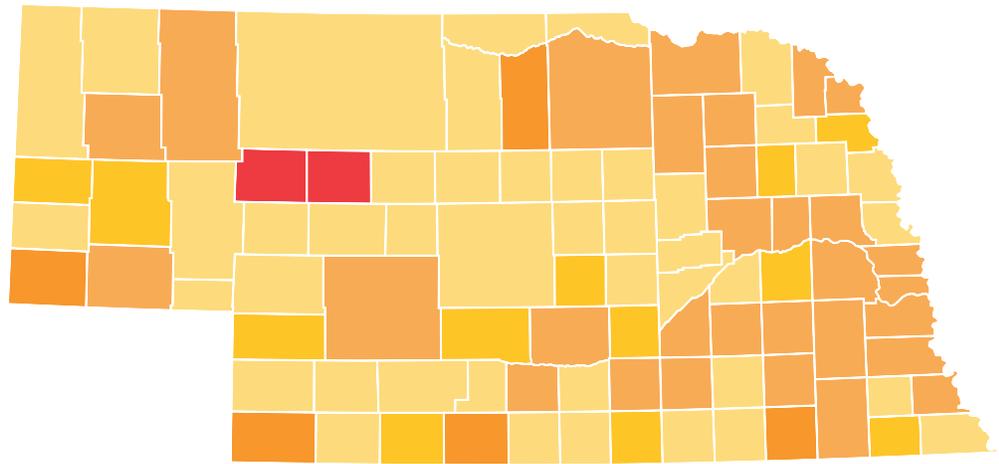
Births to mothers ages 10-17 (2012 & 2016)

Percent of all births to mothers ages 10-17 (2016)

State	Number	% of births
2012	469	1.8%
2016	332	1.2%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2012	Douglas	Cass
2016	Douglas	Hooker

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2012	39 with 0	39 with 0%
2016	44 with 0	44 with 0%



0.0% 0.1-1.9% 2.0-3.4% 3.5-4.9% 5.0%+

	2012	% of births	2016	% of births
Adams	12	3.0%	5	1.2%
Antelope	1	1.2%	1	1.1%
Arthur	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Banner	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blaine	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Boone	1	1.7%	0	0.0%
Box Butte	7	4.4%	3	1.9%
Boyd	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Brown	2	7.7%	0	0.0%
Buffalo	9	1.3%	7	1.0%
Burt	2	2.5%	0	0.0%
Butler	0	0.0%	2	2.2%
Cass	40	13.8%	2	0.8%
Cedar	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chase	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cherry	2	3.4%	0	0.0%
Cheyenne	1	0.7%	2	1.4%
Clay	3	4.1%	1	1.5%
Colfax	6	3.6%	3	1.4%
Cuming	1	0.8%	0	0.0%
Custer	1	0.8%	0	0.0%
Dakota	13	3.3%	3	0.8%
Dawes	2	1.9%	0	0.0%
Dawson	20	5.3%	9	2.3%
Deuel	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dixon	2	3.2%	1	1.4%
Dodge	11	2.2%	7	1.4%
Douglas	139	1.7%	133	1.5%
Dundy	1	8.3%	1	4.8%
Fillmore	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	2012	% of births	2016	% of births
Frontier	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Furnas	0	0.0%	2	3.8%
Gage	2	0.8%	1	0.4%
Garden	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gosper	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	0	0.0%	1	8.3%
Greeley	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hall	35	3.8%	22	2.3%
Hamilton	1	1.0%	1	0.8%
Harlan	1	2.6%	0	0.0%
Hayes	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hitchcock	1	2.8%	0	0.0%
Holt	3	2.4%	1	0.7%
Hooker	0	0.0%	1	16.7%
Howard	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	4	4.1%
Johnson	1	2.2%	0	0.0%
Kearney	2	2.1%	0	0.0%
Keith	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Keya Paha	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kimball	0	0.0%	2	4.4%
Knox	4	4.3%	1	1.0%
Lancaster	54	1.3%	45	1.1%
Lincoln	6	1.3%	5	1.1%
Logan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Loup	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Madison	21	4.4%	7	1.4%
McPherson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Merrick	1	1.1%	0	0.0%
Morrill	2	3.6%	1	2.0%

	2012	% of births	2016	% of births
Nance	2	4.8%	0	0.0%
Nemaha	2	2.5%	1	1.5%
Nuckolls	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Otoe	5	2.8%	3	1.5%
Pawnee	0	0.0%	1	2.7%
Perkins	0	0.0%	1	2.4%
Phelps	2	1.9%	1	0.9%
Pierce	0	0.0%	1	1.2%
Platte	15	3.2%	3	0.6%
Polk	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Red Willow	3	2.5%	3	2.4%
Richardson	1	1.2%	0	0.0%
Rock	0	0.0%	1	4.5%
Saline	6	3.2%	3	1.6%
Sarpy	29	1.1%	12	0.5%
Saunders	3	1.3%	2	0.8%
Scotts Bluff	12	2.6%	15	3.1%
Seward	2	1.0%	1	0.6%
Sheridan	1	1.8%	1	1.6%
Sherman	1	3.6%	1	3.2%
Sioux	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stanton	0	0.0%	2	2.7%
Thayer	1	2.1%	0	0.0%
Thomas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	7	5.2%	4	2.4%
Valley	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Washington	1	0.6%	0	0.0%
Wayne	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Webster	1	2.8%	1	2.9%
Wheeler	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
York	2	1.1%	1	0.6%

Source: Vital Statistics, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

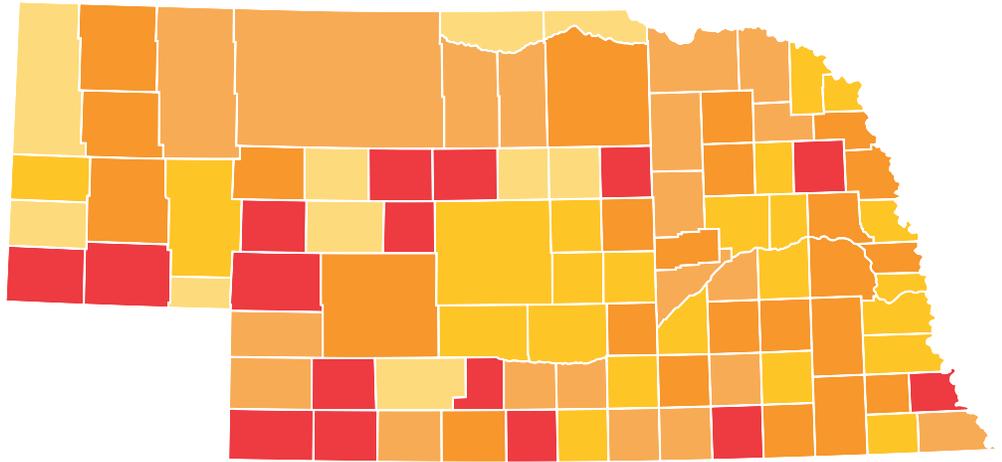
Low birth weight births (2012 & 2016)

Percent low birth weight births (2016)

State	Number	% of births
2012	1,736	6.7%
2016	1,874	7.0%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2012	Douglas	Rock
2016	Douglas	Blaine

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2012	15 with 0	15 with 0%
2016	10 with 0	10 with 0%



0.0% 0.1-4.9% 5.0-6.9% 7.0-9.9% 10.0%+

	2012	% of births	2016	% of births
Adams	26	6.5%	24	5.9%
Antelope	6	7.2%	1	1.1%
Arthur	0	0.0%	1	16.7%
Banner	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blaine	0	0.0%	1	25.0%
Boone	1	1.7%	2	2.8%
Box Butte	10	6.3%	11	7.1%
Boyd	3	14.3%	0	0.0%
Brown	1	3.8%	1	3.1%
Buffalo	44	6.4%	41	5.6%
Burt	2	2.5%	6	8.2%
Butler	6	6.5%	5	5.4%
Cass	20	6.9%	14	5.4%
Cedar	6	6.3%	3	2.8%
Chase	3	6.8%	2	3.7%
Cherry	5	8.5%	3	4.8%
Cheyenne	11	8.1%	18	12.4%
Clay	6	8.1%	5	7.4%
Coffax	10	6.0%	12	5.7%
Cuming	4	3.3%	11	10.6%
Custer	6	5.0%	7	5.2%
Dakota	22	5.5%	19	5.4%
Dawes	10	9.4%	9	8.6%
Dawson	33	8.8%	21	5.4%
Deuel	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dixon	4	6.5%	4	5.5%
Dodge	28	5.6%	43	8.6%
Douglas	633	7.5%	686	7.8%
Dundy	0	0.0%	3	14.3%
Fillmore	3	5.6%	1	1.7%
Franklin	1	3.7%	2	6.3%

	2012	% of births	2016	% of births
Frontier	2	10.0%	0	0.0%
Furnas	1	2.0%	5	9.6%
Gage	19	7.6%	17	7.0%
Garden	3	15.8%	1	5.3%
Garfield	1	9.1%	0	0.0%
Gosper	4	14.8%	4	17.4%
Grant	0	0.0%	1	8.3%
Greeley	1	3.4%	2	7.7%
Hall	58	6.3%	74	7.6%
Hamilton	8	7.6%	8	6.8%
Harlan	1	2.6%	6	13.0%
Hayes	1	10.0%	2	11.1%
Hitchcock	1	2.8%	6	20.7%
Holt	7	5.6%	11	7.6%
Hooker	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Howard	4	5.6%	5	5.6%
Jefferson	5	6.4%	8	8.2%
Johnson	4	8.7%	4	9.1%
Kearney	6	6.2%	4	4.5%
Keith	6	7.9%	11	11.2%
Keya Paha	1	12.5%	0	0.0%
Kimball	1	2.4%	5	11.1%
Knox	8	8.5%	4	3.8%
Lancaster	263	6.4%	287	7.1%
Lincoln	37	8.2%	37	8.4%
Logan	0	0.0%	2	18.2%
Loup	1	14.3%	0	0.0%
Madison	25	5.2%	37	7.4%
McPherson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Merrick	6	6.7%	3	3.1%
Morrill	6	10.9%	4	8.0%

	2012	% of births	2016	% of births
Nance	3	7.1%	3	7.7%
Nemaha	3	3.8%	7	10.3%
Nuckolls	3	8.6%	1	2.6%
Otoe	13	7.2%	14	6.9%
Pawnee	0	0.0%	2	5.4%
Perkins	3	8.8%	1	2.4%
Phelps	8	7.8%	4	3.6%
Pierce	4	5.0%	8	9.3%
Platte	25	5.4%	30	6.4%
Polk	2	4.3%	2	3.6%
Red Willow	7	5.7%	4	3.1%
Richardson	1	1.2%	4	4.9%
Rock	3	16.7%	1	4.5%
Saline	11	5.9%	13	6.8%
Sarpy	159	6.2%	148	5.9%
Saunders	15	6.4%	20	7.6%
Scotts Bluff	42	9.1%	32	6.6%
Seward	7	3.6%	16	9.1%
Sheridan	3	5.5%	3	4.7%
Sherman	3	10.7%	2	6.5%
Sioux	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stanton	6	11.1%	4	5.4%
Thayer	0	0.0%	7	13.0%
Thomas	0	0.0%	1	14.3%
Thurston	7	5.2%	12	7.1%
Valley	1	2.2%	2	5.0%
Washington	6	3.3%	14	6.4%
Wayne	5	5.6%	1	0.9%
Webster	0	0.0%	1	2.9%
Wheeler	0	0.0%	1	10.0%
York	12	6.6%	12	7.2%

Source: Vital Statistics, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

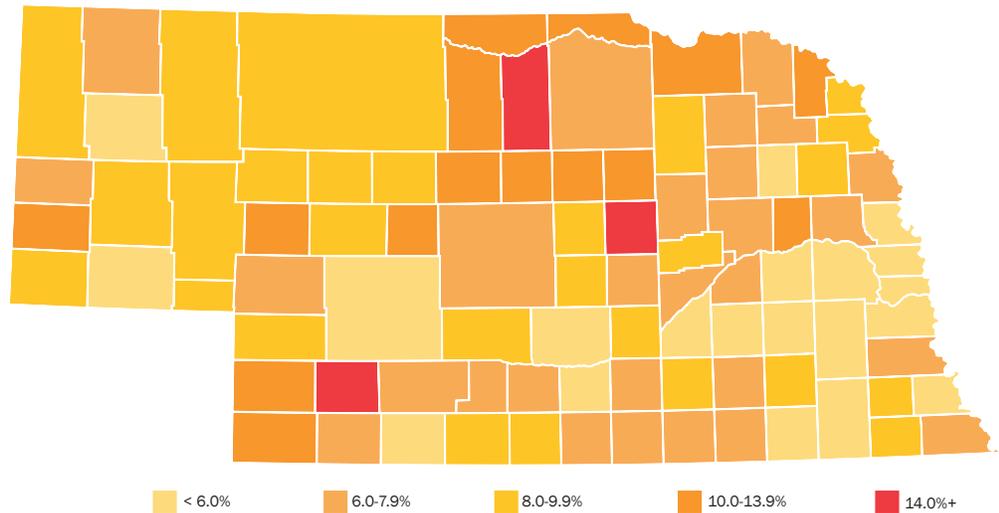
Children without health insurance (2011 & 2015)

Percent of children without health insurance (2015)

State	Number	% of all children
2011	28,523	6.0%
2015	26,551	5.5%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2011	Douglas	Blaine
2015	Douglas	Hayes

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2011	Grant	Seward
2015	McPherson	Sarpy



	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Adams	494	6.5%	475	6.3%
Antelope	129	8.1%	135	8.7%
Arthur	14	10.8%	17	12.9%
Banner	21	14.6%	19	11.7%
Blaine	18	15.3%	15	13.8%
Boone	89	6.9%	102	7.9%
Box Butte	178	6.0%	174	5.8%
Boyd	47	10.4%	48	11.3%
Brown	74	10.7%	66	10.2%
Buffalo	602	5.3%	662	5.7%
Burt	127	8.1%	108	7.2%
Butler	105	5.1%	117	5.9%
Cass	361	5.6%	299	4.6%
Cedar	188	8.3%	170	7.7%
Chase	107	10.8%	134	13.4%
Cherry	120	9.1%	112	8.4%
Cheyenne	130	5.3%	123	4.9%
Clay	121	7.3%	143	9.1%
Colfax	340	10.6%	334	10.5%
Cuming	199	8.5%	186	8.0%
Custer	177	6.8%	191	7.3%
Dakota	585	9.0%	543	8.9%
Dawes	136	7.4%	129	7.5%
Dawson	661	9.3%	630	9.3%
Deuel	35	8.0%	41	9.9%
Dixon	144	9.1%	151	10.0%
Dodge	551	6.1%	585	6.6%
Douglas	7,648	5.5%	5,844	4.0%
Dundy	49	10.9%	52	13.9%
Fillmore	93	7.0%	71	6.8%
Franklin	54	7.8%	45	7.6%

	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Frontier	51	8.5%	43	7.7%
Furnas	94	8.0%	93	8.3%
Gage	247	4.8%	258	5.1%
Garden	36	9.4%	30	8.5%
Garfield	53	12.2%	45	11.3%
Gosper	34	7.6%	36	7.8%
Grant	11	9.2%	13	9.2%
Greeley	58	9.8%	85	14.4%
Hall	1,273	7.7%	1,288	7.6%
Hamilton	115	4.9%	130	5.6%
Harlan	64	8.5%	62	8.0%
Hayes	33	15.0%	36	19.0%
Hitchcock	56	9.0%	49	7.6%
Holt	183	7.3%	192	7.5%
Hooker	18	10.6%	16	9.8%
Howard	124	7.8%	123	7.8%
Jefferson	102	6.1%	97	5.9%
Johnson	90	8.7%	90	8.5%
Kearney	94	5.7%	97	5.9%
Keith	123	6.9%	110	6.4%
Keya Paha	25	13.6%	16	10.4%
Kimball	73	8.5%	69	8.4%
Knox	223	10.5%	247	11.5%
Lancaster	3,673	5.3%	3,863	5.3%
Lincoln	428	4.7%	430	4.9%
Logan	24	12.4%	24	11.5%
Loup	15	10.3%	13	10.6%
Madison	667	7.4%	601	6.9%
McPherson	16	9.8%	10	8.3%
Merrick	117	6.1%	132	7.1%
Morrill	94	7.6%	108	8.9%

	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Nance	78	8.6%	68	8.2%
Nemaha	96	6.0%	83	5.4%
Nuckolls	75	7.9%	71	7.7%
Otoe	218	5.6%	249	6.5%
Pawnee	52	8.5%	51	8.6%
Perkins	59	8.0%	71	9.4%
Phelps	116	5.1%	146	6.3%
Pierce	146	7.7%	125	6.8%
Platte	657	7.4%	608	6.9%
Polk	94	7.2%	95	7.7%
Red Willow	144	5.5%	131	5.3%
Richardson	132	7.1%	124	7.0%
Rock	41	13.6%	42	14.1%
Saline	281	7.7%	289	8.0%
Sarpy	2,087	4.4%	1,902	3.7%
Saunders	289	5.3%	266	5.0%
Scotts Bluff	584	6.2%	605	6.6%
Seward	178	4.4%	196	4.7%
Sheridan	126	9.8%	110	9.2%
Sherman	59	8.4%	63	9.3%
Sioux	31	10.2%	25	9.0%
Stanton	101	5.9%	83	5.2%
Thayer	78	7.0%	91	7.5%
Thomas	23	14.1%	14	8.5%
Thurston	249	9.5%	225	9.0%
Valley	91	9.6%	91	9.2%
Washington	255	4.9%	222	4.3%
Wayne	99	5.5%	123	6.4%
Webster	64	7.5%	60	7.4%
Wheeler	30	14.9%	17	11.2%
York	177	5.6%	178	5.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 and 2015 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates.

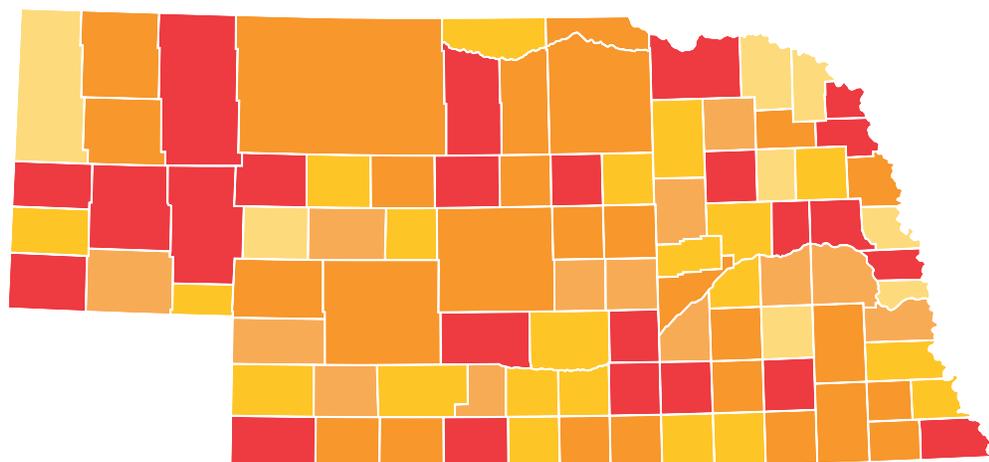
Children enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP (2012 & 2016)

Percent of children enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP (2016)

State	Number	% of all children
2012	160,232	33.7%
2016	161,530	33.7%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2012	Douglas	Thurston
2016	Douglas	Grant

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2012	Arthur	Arthur
2016	Arthur	Arthur



0-19.9% 20.0-24.9% 25.0-29.9% 30.0-34.9% 35.0%+

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Adams	3,028	39.5%	2,964	39.3%
Antelope	483	30.6%	425	27.5%
Arthur	6	4.2%	8	5.7%
Banner	45	31.0%	43	26.6%
Blaine	52	39.4%	54	49.1%
Boone	259	20.3%	288	22.2%
Box Butte	1,040	35.9%	1,001	33.4%
Boyd	157	36.6%	148	34.8%
Brown	274	40.1%	245	38.0%
Buffalo	3,834	33.3%	3,432	29.4%
Burt	490	31.8%	455	30.2%
Butler	453	22.1%	401	20.1%
Cass	1,580	24.7%	1,533	23.6%
Cedar	436	20.0%	412	18.7%
Chase	342	34.4%	273	27.4%
Cherry	488	37.8%	432	32.3%
Cheyenne	589	23.8%	571	22.6%
Clay	603	36.8%	573	36.3%
Colfax	1,284	39.3%	1,382	43.5%
Cuming	601	26.5%	626	26.8%
Custer	838	32.6%	806	30.9%
Dakota	2,980	47.3%	3,024	49.6%
Dawes	660	34.6%	544	31.8%
Dawson	3,001	42.9%	3,091	45.7%
Deuel	135	32.2%	116	27.8%
Dixon	300	19.7%	246	16.3%
Dodge	3,470	39.1%	3,625	41.0%
Douglas	54,188	38.3%	55,388	38.0%
Dundy	162	34.1%	147	39.4%
Fillmore	436	34.4%	345	32.8%
Franklin	246	36.2%	195	33.2%

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Frontier	198	33.8%	162	29.2%
Furnas	398	34.9%	422	37.5%
Gage	1,607	31.9%	1,631	32.5%
Garden	157	45.8%	170	48.0%
Garfield	158	37.7%	149	37.5%
Gosper	126	26.9%	110	23.7%
Grant	63	47.7%	83	59.2%
Greeley	203	35.4%	191	32.3%
Hall	7,351	43.5%	7,687	45.3%
Hamilton	586	25.7%	489	20.9%
Harlan	223	30.9%	219	28.2%
Hayes	47	22.9%	46	24.1%
Hitchcock	251	40.0%	219	34.2%
Holt	865	34.6%	816	31.8%
Hooker	33	20.9%	48	29.3%
Howard	420	26.9%	340	21.6%
Jefferson	572	34.3%	534	32.7%
Johnson	309	29.7%	345	32.7%
Kearney	451	29.1%	462	28.0%
Keith	611	34.9%	591	34.6%
Keya Paha	50	28.4%	39	25.5%
Kimball	336	38.7%	293	35.6%
Knox	751	35.3%	807	37.7%
Lancaster	21,859	31.5%	23,268	32.1%
Lincoln	3,012	32.9%	2,731	31.0%
Logan	58	30.7%	57	27.2%
Loup	38	29.9%	37	30.3%
Madison	3,463	38.8%	3,344	38.3%
McPherson	23	16.2%	25	20.3%
Merrick	586	30.6%	599	32.4%
Morrill	500	41.3%	467	38.7%

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Nance	246	27.6%	220	26.6%
Nemaha	482	30.5%	406	26.2%
Nuckolls	284	30.6%	261	28.3%
Otoe	1,140	29.6%	1,059	27.5%
Pawnee	189	31.9%	201	33.8%
Perkins	153	21.6%	157	20.8%
Phelps	629	27.3%	608	26.1%
Pierce	425	22.9%	373	20.2%
Platte	2,481	28.0%	2,499	28.4%
Polk	287	21.8%	311	25.2%
Red Willow	890	34.2%	788	31.6%
Richardson	683	37.8%	664	37.7%
Rock	106	37.3%	95	31.9%
Saline	1,140	31.0%	1,275	35.2%
Sarpy	9,218	19.1%	9,751	19.0%
Saunders	1,156	21.4%	1,145	21.4%
Scotts Bluff	4,392	47.0%	4,247	46.7%
Seward	737	18.3%	768	18.4%
Sheridan	494	40.8%	432	36.2%
Sherman	229	33.6%	169	24.9%
Sioux	42	13.6%	55	19.8%
Stanton	232	14.3%	222	13.9%
Thayer	298	27.0%	355	29.4%
Thomas	45	28.3%	56	34.1%
Thurston	1,738	64.9%	1,452	57.9%
Valley	295	30.8%	325	32.7%
Washington	814	16.0%	869	17.0%
Wayne	595	30.2%	626	32.7%
Webster	279	32.8%	278	34.3%
Wheeler	48	25.4%	42	27.9%
York	977	31.3%	1,014	31.6%

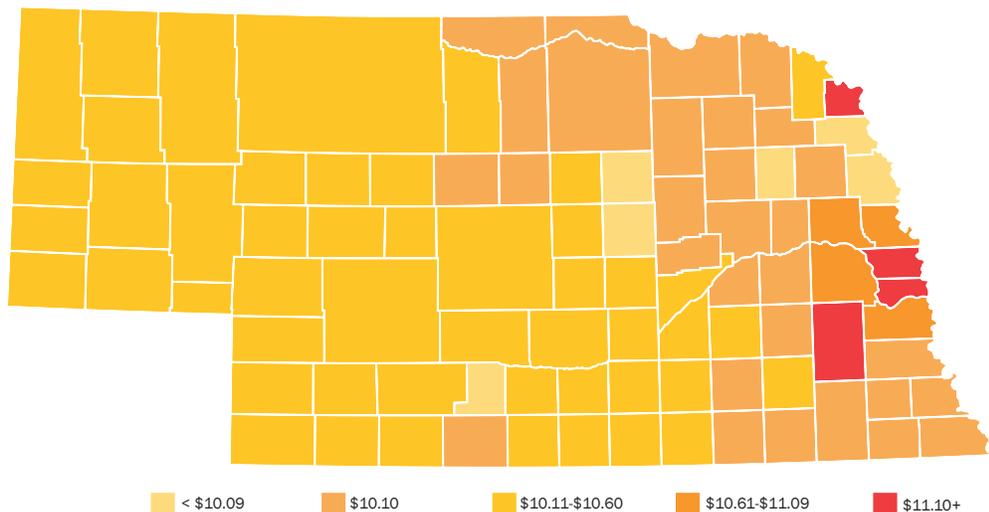
Source: Financial & Program Services, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).
 U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 and 2015 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates.
 Note: Based on average monthly participation. 1,640 out-of-state children included in 2016 state total.

Family Bottom Line full-time hourly wage (2016)

Family Bottom Line hourly wage - 2 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler family (2016)

Highest county	Hourly wage
2 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler	Sarpy
1 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler	Sarpy

Lowest county	Hourly wage
2 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler	Thurston
1 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler	Thurston



■ < \$10.09
 ■ \$10.10
 ■ \$10.11-\$10.60
 ■ \$10.61-\$11.09
 ■ \$11.10+

	2 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler	1 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler
Adams	\$ 10.59	\$ 17.34
Antelope	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.71
Arthur	\$ 10.12	\$ 16.75
Banner	\$ 10.12	\$ 16.75
Blaine	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.71
Boone	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.71
Box Butte	\$ 10.14	\$ 16.78
Boyd	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.71
Brown	\$ 10.14	\$ 16.78
Buffalo	\$ 10.59	\$ 17.65
Burt	\$ 10.05	\$ 16.61
Butler	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.72
Cass	\$ 10.82	\$ 18.16
Cedar	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.71
Chase	\$ 10.13	\$ 16.77
Cherry	\$ 10.14	\$ 16.78
Cheyenne	\$ 10.14	\$ 16.78
Clay	\$ 10.32	\$ 17.25
Colfax	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.72
Cuming	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.71
Custer	\$ 10.12	\$ 16.75
Dakota	\$ 13.44	\$ 23.87
Dawes	\$ 10.14	\$ 16.78
Dawson	\$ 10.22	\$ 17.05
Deuel	\$ 10.13	\$ 16.77
Dixon	\$ 10.17	\$ 16.82
Dodge	\$ 10.73	\$ 17.94
Douglas	\$ 13.49	\$ 23.98
Dundy	\$ 10.14	\$ 16.78
Fillmore	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.72
Franklin	\$ 10.32	\$ 17.23

	2 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler	1 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler
Frontier	\$ 10.12	\$ 16.76
Furnas	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.72
Gage	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.72
Garden	\$ 10.14	\$ 16.78
Garfield	\$ 10.11	\$ 16.73
Gosper	\$ 10.09	\$ 16.69
Grant	\$ 10.13	\$ 16.77
Greeley	\$ 10.09	\$ 16.71
Hall	\$ 10.27	\$ 17.15
Hamilton	\$ 10.11	\$ 16.73
Harlan	\$ 10.34	\$ 17.26
Hayes	\$ 10.12	\$ 16.75
Hitchcock	\$ 10.12	\$ 16.75
Holt	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.71
Hooker	\$ 10.13	\$ 16.77
Howard	\$ 10.11	\$ 16.73
Jefferson	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.72
Johnson	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.72
Kearney	\$ 10.33	\$ 17.25
Keith	\$ 10.14	\$ 16.78
Keya Paha	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.72
Kimball	\$ 10.14	\$ 16.78
Knox	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.71
Lancaster	\$ 13.08	\$ 23.18
Lincoln	\$ 10.26	\$ 17.13
Logan	\$ 10.12	\$ 16.75
Loup	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.71
Madison	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.72
McPherson	\$ 10.19	\$ 16.97
Merrick	\$ 10.11	\$ 16.73
Morrill	\$ 10.13	\$ 16.77

	2 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler	1 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler
Nance	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.71
Nemaha	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.71
Nuckolls	\$ 10.32	\$ 17.25
Otoe	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.72
Pawnee	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.72
Perkins	\$ 10.12	\$ 16.75
Phelps	\$ 10.34	\$ 17.26
Pierce	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.71
Platte	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.72
Polk	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.72
Red Willow	\$ 10.14	\$ 16.78
Richardson	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.72
Rock	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.72
Saline	\$ 10.27	\$ 17.15
Sarpy	\$ 13.91	\$ 24.83
Saunders	\$ 10.78	\$ 18.04
Scotts Bluff	\$ 10.14	\$ 16.78
Seward	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.71
Sheridan	\$ 10.13	\$ 16.77
Sherman	\$ 10.12	\$ 16.75
Sioux	\$ 10.13	\$ 16.77
Stanton	\$ 10.08	\$ 16.69
Thayer	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.71
Thomas	\$ 10.12	\$ 16.75
Thurston	\$ 10.04	\$ 16.60
Valley	\$ 10.12	\$ 16.75
Washington	\$ 11.10	\$ 18.82
Wayne	\$ 10.10	\$ 16.71
Webster	\$ 10.33	\$ 17.26
Wheeler	\$ 10.09	\$ 16.71
York	\$ 10.34	\$ 17.29

Source: Center for Women's Welfare, "The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Nebraska"(2010).

Note: Calculation based on 2,080 hours worked annually per adult. Figures were updated for inflation from 2010 to 2016 by Voices for Children in Nebraska.

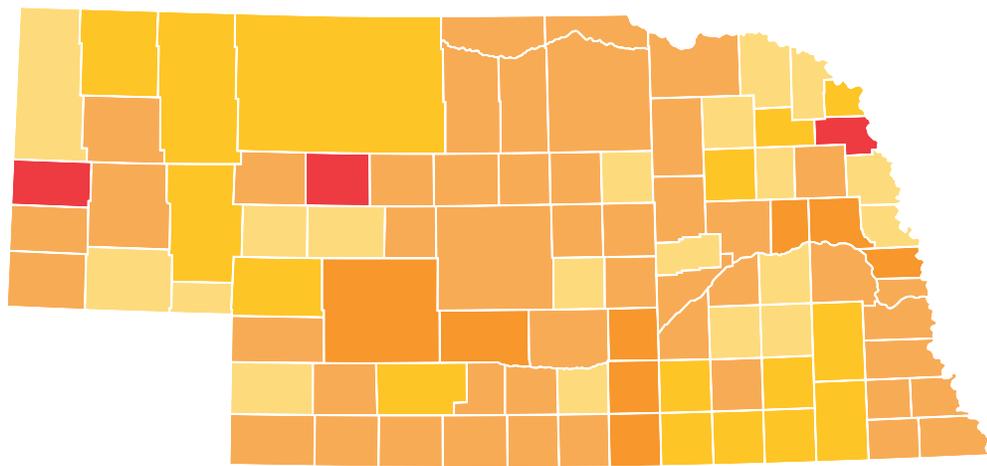
Average monthly number of families on ADC (SFY 2012 & 2016)

Average percent of families on ADC (SFY 2016)

State	Number	Percent of all families with children
2012	7,775	3.6%
2016	5,710	2.6%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2012	Douglas	Thurston
2016	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2012	7 with 0	7 with 0%
2016	4 with 0	4 with 0%



0.0-0.9% 1.0-1.9% 2.0-2.9% 3.0-3.9% 4.0%+

	2012	% of all families with children	2016	% of all families with children
Adams	188	5.3%	114	3.5%
Antelope	8	1.1%	12	1.7%
Arthur	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Banner	0	0.0%	1	1.3%
Blaine	1	1.1%	1	1.6%
Boone	9	1.5%	7	1.3%
Box Butte	45	3.2%	25	1.9%
Boyd	3	2.1%	2	1.1%
Brown	4	0.9%	5	1.2%
Buffalo	110	2.1%	91	1.7%
Burt	17	2.3%	6	0.9%
Butler	10	1.1%	7	0.7%
Cass	39	1.3%	29	1.0%
Cedar	7	0.8%	5	0.5%
Chase	12	2.7%	3	0.7%
Cherry	12	1.8%	11	2.1%
Cheyenne	20	1.6%	10	0.8%
Clay	26	3.5%	18	2.6%
Colfax	58	4.0%	44	3.4%
Cuming	21	2.0%	15	1.3%
Custer	27	2.2%	20	1.6%
Dakota	101	3.6%	76	2.8%
Dawes	31	3.8%	24	2.5%
Dawson	138	4.6%	103	3.7%
Deuel	3	1.8%	1	0.5%
Dixon	9	1.2%	5	0.8%
Dodge	168	3.8%	141	3.3%
Douglas	3,430	5.5%	2,367	3.7%
Dundy	4	1.8%	2	1.0%
Fillmore	12	1.9%	7	1.2%
Franklin	5	1.6%	4	1.3%

	2012	% of all families with children	2016	% of all families with children
Frontier	5	1.7%	8	2.8%
Furnas	10	1.8%	9	1.9%
Gage	75	3.4%	45	2.3%
Garden	3	1.9%	3	1.8%
Garfield	2	1.0%	2	2.3%
Gosper	3	1.4%	3	1.5%
Grant	1	1.9%	1	2.0%
Greeley	5	1.8%	3	1.1%
Hall	394	5.2%	274	3.7%
Hamilton	17	1.8%	14	1.5%
Harlan	6	2.0%	5	2.2%
Hayes	1	0.7%	2	1.4%
Hitchcock	6	2.1%	3	2.1%
Holt	30	2.8%	22	1.8%
Hooker	1	1.4%	3	4.6%
Howard	9	1.3%	9	1.4%
Jefferson	26	3.6%	18	2.8%
Johnson	17	3.1%	7	1.7%
Kearney	6	0.8%	3	0.4%
Keith	27	3.0%	20	2.1%
Keya Paha	1	1.8%	1	1.8%
Kimball	7	1.8%	6	1.5%
Knox	20	2.0%	14	2.0%
Lancaster	1,099	3.3%	949	3.0%
Lincoln	161	4.0%	132	3.1%
Logan	3	4.9%	1	2.0%
Loup	0	0.0%	1	2.2%
Madison	150	3.8%	94	2.6%
McPherson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Merrick	13	1.6%	9	1.7%
Morrill	10	1.8%	10	2.2%

	2012	% of all families with children	2016	% of all families with children
Nance	3	0.8%	1	0.2%
Nemaha	15	2.0%	10	1.4%
Nuckolls	9	2.1%	10	2.1%
Otoe	44	2.3%	33	1.9%
Pawnee	5	1.8%	5	1.8%
Perkins	4	1.2%	4	1.3%
Phelps	23	2.2%	15	1.4%
Pierce	7	0.8%	3	0.4%
Platte	91	2.5%	66	1.9%
Polk	8	1.3%	8	1.3%
Red Willow	31	2.5%	16	1.5%
Richardson	16	2.1%	14	1.6%
Rock	2	1.6%	2	1.7%
Saline	42	3.1%	37	2.3%
Sarpy	391	1.7%	262	1.1%
Saunders	26	1.0%	23	1.0%
Scotts Bluff	183	4.6%	165	4.1%
Seward	13	0.7%	9	0.5%
Sheridan	19	3.6%	11	2.1%
Sherman	3	1.0%	3	0.9%
Sioux	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stanton	4	0.5%	6	0.8%
Thayer	7	1.3%	13	2.3%
Thomas	0	0.0%	1	1.3%
Thurston	138	21.2%	104	16.4%
Valley	7	1.3%	7	1.3%
Washington	21	0.9%	19	0.8%
Wayne	19	2.4%	21	2.4%
Webster	13	3.5%	14	3.8%
Wheeler	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
York	22	1.6%	13	0.9%

Sources: Financial and Programs Services, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).
 U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 and 2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table DP02.
 Note: 11 Out-of-state families received ADC from Nebraska in 2016.

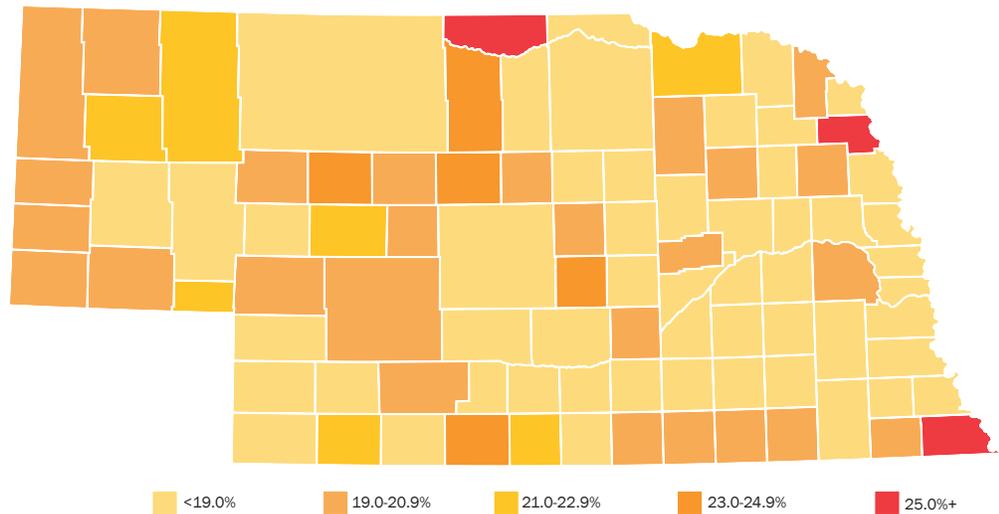
Child food insecurity (2015)

Percent of food-insecure children (2015)

State	2015
Number of children	86,125
Percent of children	18.3%
Percent likely eligible for federal nutrition assistance	61%

Highest county	2015
Number of children	Douglas
Percent of children	Thurston
Percent likely eligible for federal nutrition assistance	Boyd, Dundy

Lowest county	2015
Number of children	McPherson
Percent of children	Colfax
Percent likely eligible for federal nutrition assistance	McPherson



	2015	% of children	% likely eligible for federal nutrition assistance
Adams	1,353	18.3%	61%
Antelope	284	19.0%	78%
Arthur	24	17.2%	84%
Banner	27	19.3%	85%
Blaine	35	24.8%	70%
Boone	223	17.9%	51%
Box Butte	633	22.1%	76%
Boyd	83	17.2%	100%
Brown	154	23.3%	73%
Buffalo	1,940	17.3%	60%
Burt	263	17.7%	56%
Butler	345	17.7%	70%
Cass	1,050	16.8%	45%
Cedar	383	17.8%	60%
Chase	157	17.0%	56%
Cherry	225	18.6%	79%
Cheyenne	461	19.0%	64%
Clay	270	17.4%	82%
Colfax	457	14.7%	77%
Cuming	429	19.3%	74%
Custer	450	17.9%	74%
Dakota	1,066	17.5%	78%
Dawes	313	19.0%	71%
Dawson	1,193	17.7%	74%
Deuel	92	21.5%	70%
Dixon	291	19.6%	62%
Dodge	1,556	18.0%	70%
Douglas	25,773	18.5%	63%
Dundy	79	17.4%	100%
Fillmore	208	17.5%	64%
Franklin	116	18.9%	82%

	2015	% of children	% likely eligible for federal nutrition assistance
Frontier	114	20.9%	56%
Furnas	261	23.3%	74%
Gage	891	18.6%	56%
Garden	51	16.9%	59%
Garfield	70	17.2%	83%
Gosper	79	17.6%	76%
Grant	34	20.6%	95%
Greeley	111	18.3%	93%
Hall	3,140	19.1%	66%
Hamilton	410	18.2%	65%
Harlan	158	21.7%	73%
Hayes	33	16.1%	85%
Hitchcock	141	22.8%	89%
Holt	450	18.2%	75%
Hooker	26	24.3%	60%
Howard	278	18.5%	59%
Jefferson	329	20.2%	70%
Johnson	181	18.4%	57%
Kearney	254	16.2%	69%
Keith	332	19.9%	57%
Keya Paha	35	27.2%	92%
Kimball	180	19.7%	82%
Knox	437	21.0%	75%
Lancaster	12,864	18.7%	64%
Lincoln	1,698	19.3%	59%
Logan	44	19.8%	45%
Loup	23	20.9%	50%
Madison	1,674	19.3%	73%
McPherson	19	21.1%	34%
Merrick	312	17.6%	69%
Morrill	212	17.8%	82%

	2015	% of children	% likely eligible for federal nutrition assistance
Nance	157	19.0%	71%
Nemaha	264	17.9%	72%
Nuckolls	171	19.1%	79%
Otoe	701	18.7%	65%
Pawnee	120	20.7%	57%
Perkins	112	16.2%	41%
Phelps	381	16.9%	62%
Pierce	294	16.4%	76%
Platte	1,383	16.2%	66%
Polk	208	16.8%	58%
Red Willow	468	18.6%	53%
Richardson	438	25.2%	73%
Rock	38	16.2%	60%
Saline	539	15.7%	58%
Sarpy	7,714	16.1%	46%
Saunders	1,006	19.1%	55%
Scotts Bluff	1,746	19.3%	75%
Seward	722	18.0%	61%
Sheridan	281	22.9%	74%
Sherman	155	23.2%	70%
Sioux	45	19.1%	54%
Stanton	297	18.0%	69%
Thayer	210	19.5%	77%
Thomas	29	19.0%	58%
Thurston	713	29.0%	86%
Valley	193	19.8%	66%
Washington	891	18.3%	52%
Wayne	312	17.3%	68%
Webster	165	19.7%	71%
Wheeler	29	18.3%	91%
York	579	18.5%	64%

Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap 2017, Child Food Insecurity in Nebraska by County in 2015. U.S. Census 2015 Population Estimates.

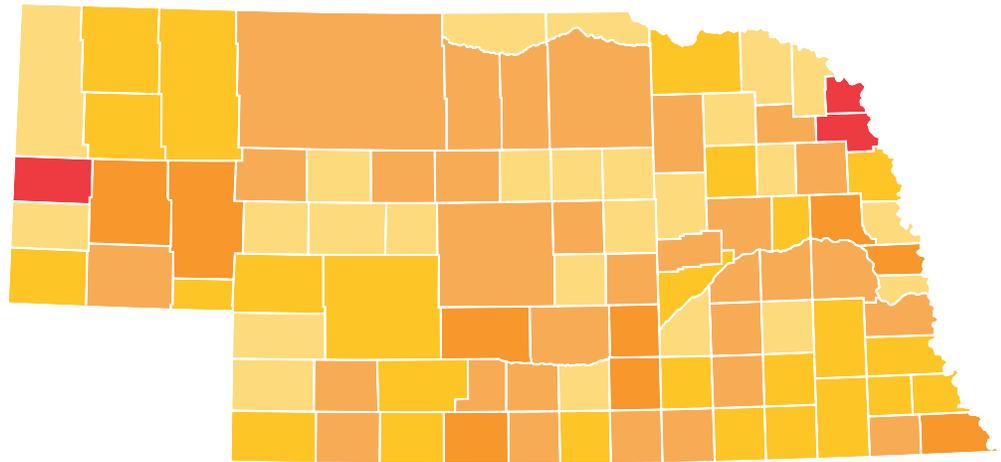
SNAP participation among children (2012 & 2016)

Percent of children receiving SNAP (2016)

State	Number	Percent
2012	89,075	18.7%
2016	88,525	18.5%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2012	Douglas	Thurston
2016	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2012	Arthur	Arthur
2016	Arthur	Arthur



0.0-9.9% 10.0-14.9% 15.0-19.9% 20.0-24.9% 25.0%+

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Adams	1,564	20.4%	1,561	20.7%
Antelope	175	11.1%	156	10.1%
Arthur	0	0.0%	2	1.5%
Banner	16	11.0%	8	4.9%
Blaine	12	9.1%	11	10.1%
Boone	110	8.6%	110	8.5%
Box Butte	607	20.9%	583	19.5%
Boyd	44	10.3%	41	9.6%
Brown	78	11.4%	87	13.5%
Buffalo	2,027	17.6%	1,707	14.6%
Burt	269	17.5%	252	16.7%
Butler	240	11.7%	205	10.3%
Cass	844	13.2%	726	11.2%
Cedar	186	8.5%	180	8.2%
Chase	107	10.8%	85	8.5%
Cherry	170	13.2%	163	12.2%
Cheyenne	290	11.7%	361	14.3%
Clay	300	18.3%	291	18.4%
Colfax	541	16.6%	528	16.6%
Cuming	254	11.2%	287	12.3%
Custer	356	13.9%	310	11.9%
Dakota	1,704	27.0%	1,545	25.3%
Dawes	354	18.6%	295	17.2%
Dawson	1,522	21.8%	1,539	22.8%
Deuel	91	21.7%	76	18.3%
Dixon	132	8.7%	78	5.2%
Dodge	1,891	21.3%	1,980	22.4%
Douglas	33,223	23.5%	33,318	22.9%
Dundy	67	14.1%	68	18.2%
Fillmore	142	11.2%	134	12.8%
Franklin	123	18.1%	104	17.7%

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Frontier	86	14.7%	87	15.6%
Furnas	206	18.0%	233	20.7%
Gage	981	19.4%	911	18.2%
Garden	81	23.6%	86	24.4%
Garfield	39	9.3%	35	8.8%
Gosper	83	17.7%	55	11.9%
Grant	17	12.9%	15	10.6%
Greeley	53	9.2%	48	8.1%
Hall	3,992	23.6%	4,042	23.8%
Hamilton	248	10.9%	196	8.4%
Harlan	83	11.5%	86	11.1%
Hayes	26	12.7%	26	13.8%
Hitchcock	136	21.7%	91	14.2%
Holt	325	13.0%	296	11.5%
Hooker	8	5.1%	6	3.7%
Howard	145	9.3%	177	11.2%
Jefferson	308	18.4%	277	17.0%
Johnson	228	21.9%	175	16.6%
Kearney	210	13.5%	144	8.7%
Keith	341	19.5%	326	19.1%
Keya Paha	12	6.8%	14	9.1%
Kimball	153	17.6%	162	19.7%
Knox	373	17.5%	426	19.9%
Lancaster	13,138	18.9%	13,660	18.8%
Lincoln	1,723	18.8%	1,678	19.1%
Logan	22	11.6%	13	6.3%
Loup	8	6.3%	3	2.4%
Madison	1,829	20.5%	1,663	19.0%
McPherson	16	11.3%	7	5.8%
Merrick	225	11.7%	278	15.1%
Morrill	265	21.9%	273	22.6%

	2012	% of all children	2016	% of all children
Nance	100	11.2%	85	10.3%
Nemaha	314	19.9%	259	16.7%
Nuckolls	156	16.8%	135	14.7%
Otoe	631	16.4%	623	16.2%
Pawnee	76	12.8%	89	14.9%
Perkins	55	7.8%	45	6.0%
Phelps	285	12.4%	284	12.2%
Pierce	183	9.9%	161	8.7%
Platte	1,167	13.2%	1,163	13.2%
Polk	143	10.8%	147	11.9%
Red Willow	462	17.7%	391	15.7%
Richardson	433	24.0%	403	22.9%
Rock	38	13.4%	34	11.4%
Saline	555	15.1%	615	17.0%
Sarpy	4,861	10.1%	4,772	9.3%
Saunders	557	10.3%	580	10.8%
Scotts Bluff	2,509	26.9%	2,495	27.4%
Seward	354	8.8%	360	8.6%
Sheridan	259	21.4%	228	19.1%
Sherman	87	12.8%	66	9.7%
Sioux	20	6.5%	13	4.7%
Stanton	109	6.7%	98	6.1%
Thayer	141	12.8%	193	16.0%
Thomas	15	9.4%	21	12.8%
Thurston	1,158	43.2%	1,285	51.2%
Valley	123	12.8%	136	13.7%
Washington	473	9.3%	398	7.8%
Wayne	271	13.8%	257	13.4%
Webster	98	11.5%	119	14.7%
Wheeler	9	4.8%	7	4.6%
York	420	13.4%	452	14.1%

Source: Financial and Program Services, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).
 U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 and 2015 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates.
 Note: 214 and 331 out-of-state children were supported in 2012 and 2016 respectively. Data is taken from June of each year.

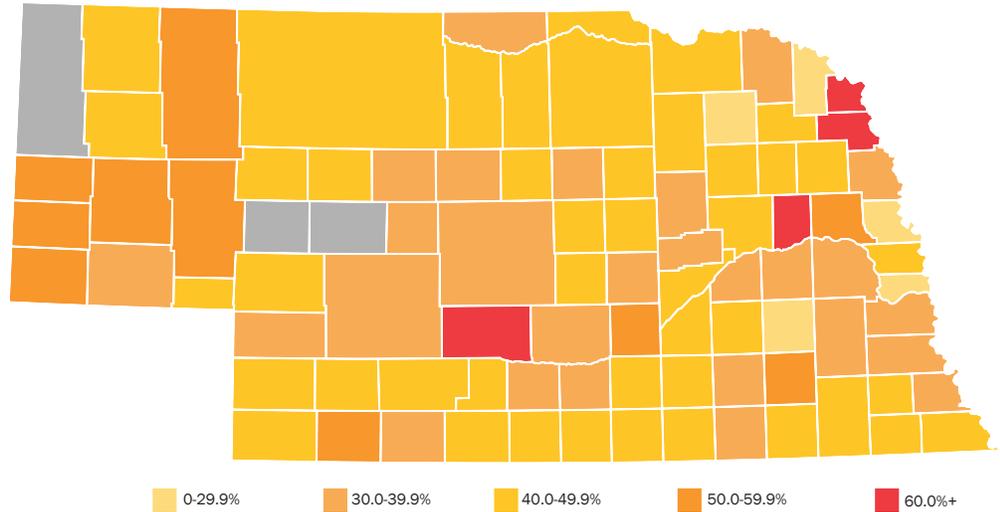
Children eligible for free and reduced meals (2011/12 & 2015/16)

Percent of children eligible for free and reduced meals (2015/16)

State	Number	Percent
2011/12	136,845	40.3%
2015/16	146,012	42.1%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2011/12	Douglas	Thurston
2015/16	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2011/12	Arthur, McPherson	Washington
2015/16	Arthur, McPherson, Sioux	Washington



0-29.9% 30.0-39.9% 40.0-49.9% 50.0-59.9% 60.0%+

	2011/12	% of all children	2015/16	% of all children
Adams	2,470	44.1%	2,707	46.8%
Antelope	565	45.8%	565	48.1%
Arthur	***	***	***	***
Banner	88	55.7%	86	52.1%
Blaine	50	43.5%	37	37.0%
Boone	321	34.0%	415	39.5%
Box Butte	954	45.0%	925	45.7%
Boyd	168	47.6%	166	46.9%
Brown	241	47.5%	201	45.5%
Buffalo	3,245	39.1%	3,009	36.2%
Burt	487	38.2%	440	36.4%
Butler	490	32.2%	496	34.4%
Cass	1,206	30.1%	1,188	31.5%
Cedar	559	35.4%	519	32.7%
Chase	289	37.2%	351	40.3%
Cherry	332	41.5%	324	44.1%
Cheyenne	588	35.2%	610	36.6%
Clay	344	47.0%	321	47.6%
Colfax	1,476	60.1%	1,622	64.5%
Cuming	762	37.6%	824	40.4%
Custer	684	38.0%	691	38.8%
Dakota	2,777	64.7%	2,992	66.9%
Dawes	576	46.1%	452	40.8%
Dawson	3,282	62.3%	3,416	62.5%
Deuel	227	49.6%	211	49.1%
Dixon	407	37.7%	181	27.0%
Dodge	2,886	44.7%	3,349	50.1%
Douglas	46,193	43.1%	49,638	44.7%
Dundy	191	47.4%	137	40.3%
Fillmore	323	32.9%	267	32.4%
Franklin	174	49.2%	138	49.8%

	2011/12	% of all children	2015/16	% of all children
Frontier	269	45.3%	232	40.0%
Furnas	487	44.8%	617	45.8%
Gage	1,371	39.9%	1,397	42.0%
Garden	126	49.2%	134	54.5%
Garfield	149	38.7%	117	36.1%
Gosper	122	49.2%	91	42.3%
Grant	53	40.2%	63	44.7%
Greeley	304	57.7%	35	40.2%
Hall	6,625	54.5%	7,092	59.1%
Hamilton	506	30.3%	538	34.2%
Harlan	121	41.2%	126	44.1%
Hayes	71	49.7%	40	42.6%
Hitchcock	162	60.5%	170	57.6%
Holt	814	43.2%	742	41.1%
Hooker	85	46.2%	67	41.6%
Howard	516	39.3%	438	33.7%
Jefferson	743	45.3%	759	48.9%
Johnson	341	45.0%	358	45.1%
Kearney	445	35.2%	380	36.8%
Keith	487	39.1%	518	43.8%
Keya Paha	53	52.0%	33	37.5%
Kimball	308	55.0%	282	54.3%
Knox	776	47.8%	780	47.1%
Lancaster	17,466	36.0%	19,699	38.8%
Lincoln	2,342	37.2%	2,414	38.5%
Logan	63	31.0%	67	34.0%
Loup	47	50.5%	30	44.1%
Madison	2,774	39.7%	2,883	42.4%
McPherson	***	***	***	***
Merrick	423	34.4%	421	44.8%
Morrill	491	54.1%	481	53.1%

	2011/12	% of all children	2015/16	% of all children
Nance	288	35.8%	304	36.7%
Nemaha	440	38.2%	421	36.6%
Nuckolls	563	44.7%	504	48.3%
Otoe	996	33.4%	998	33.9%
Pawnee	270	55.9%	230	45.4%
Perkins	140	35.7%	149	36.3%
Phelps	540	33.4%	589	35.1%
Pierce	399	27.1%	365	27.8%
Platte	2,439	38.3%	3,116	41.0%
Polk	474	36.9%	482	39.4%
Red Willow	818	41.5%	708	37.3%
Richardson	741	48.3%	704	49.3%
Rock	88	43.6%	80	40.4%
Saline	1,232	41.6%	1,412	50.6%
Sarpy	6,082	23.1%	6,904	24.0%
Saunders	984	28.8%	1,093	30.9%
Scotts Bluff	3,536	51.7%	3,615	53.5%
Seward	662	22.8%	776	27.0%
Sheridan	453	51.7%	626	50.7%
Sherman	259	54.6%	193	47.5%
Sioux	21	22.1%	***	***
Stanton	172	38.4%	187	44.2%
Thayer	297	33.6%	317	34.1%
Thomas	49	44.1%	34	37.0%
Thurston	1,380	74.1%	1,581	75.4%
Valley	295	40.5%	332	45.2%
Washington	673	18.9%	854	23.4%
Wayne	586	36.6%	686	42.2%
Webster	278	43.6%	218	43.3%
Wheeler	52	50.0%	42	44.7%
York	743	34.5%	941	41.3%

Source: Nebraska Department of Education.

Note: Percent and number determined on the last Friday in September.

***Data are masked when there are fewer than 10 students

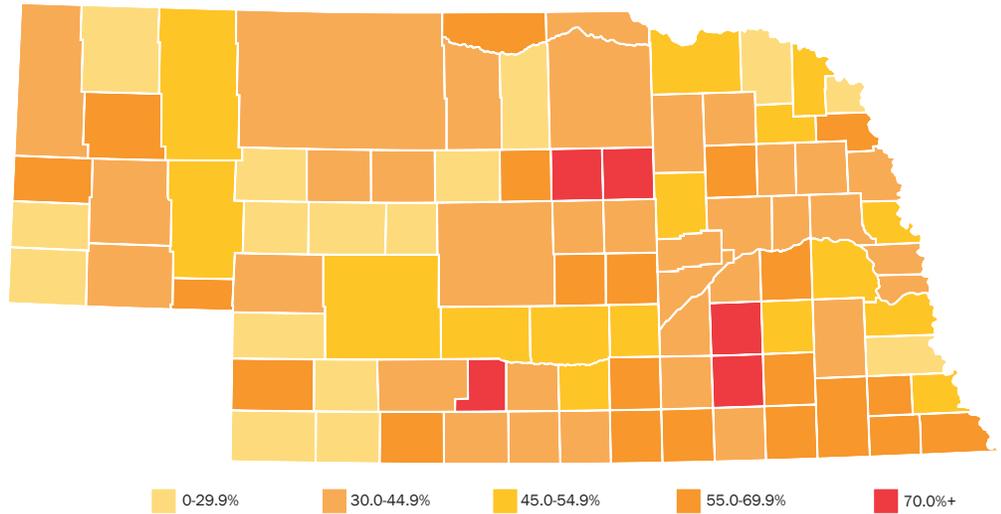
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in school (2007-2011 & 2011-2015)

Percent of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in school (2011-2015)

State	Number	% of 3-4 year olds
2007-2011	23,926	46.2%
2011-2015	23,699	44.4%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2007-2011	Douglas	Pawnee
2011-2015	Douglas	Wheeler

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2007-2011	5 with 0	5 with 0%
2011-2015	Banner, Hayes	Banner, Hayes



	2007-2011	% of 3-4 year-olds	2011-2015	% of 3-4 year-olds
Adams	359	46.9%	468	56.0%
Antelope	88	44.0%	51	38.1%
Arthur	3	30.0%	2	20.0%
Banner	5	62.5%	0	0.0%
Blaine	0	0.0%	3	20.0%
Boone	28	24.6%	68	50.4%
Box Butte	232	70.3%	145	56.9%
Boyd	15	20.3%	26	44.8%
Brown	26	42.6%	18	31.0%
Buffalo	647	48.9%	633	46.4%
Burt	62	38.3%	52	32.1%
Butler	114	58.8%	123	69.1%
Cass	355	53.7%	304	49.9%
Cedar	102	41.5%	61	27.4%
Chase	89	64.5%	52	61.2%
Cherry	67	44.7%	50	41.7%
Cheyenne	121	49.6%	111	37.4%
Clay	68	54.4%	61	35.3%
Colfax	79	25.7%	138	33.4%
Cuming	65	34.0%	65	34.9%
Custer	89	28.6%	121	43.2%
Dakota	92	16.7%	172	28.9%
Dawes	80	56.3%	35	20.3%
Dawson	335	40.3%	337	49.8%
Deuel	1	7.1%	25	61.0%
Dixon	91	54.2%	78	48.8%
Dodge	424	41.0%	254	32.8%
Douglas	7,537	47.7%	7,420	42.4%
Dundy	5	10.0%	5	7.1%
Fillmore	83	66.4%	71	71.0%
Franklin	38	71.7%	18	38.3%

	2007-2011	% of 3-4 year-olds	2011-2015	% of 3-4 year-olds
Frontier	27	49.1%	28	35.9%
Furnas	32	37.6%	36	32.7%
Gage	217	37.1%	303	67.2%
Garden	25	48.1%	25	54.3%
Garfield	14	45.2%	26	81.3%
Gosper	22	61.1%	19	70.4%
Grant	3	60.0%	7	29.2%
Greeley	25	39.1%	20	37.7%
Hall	670	39.2%	909	49.9%
Hamilton	57	25.7%	82	40.2%
Harlan	33	34.0%	40	31.7%
Hayes	18	72.0%	0	0.0%
Hitchcock	7	28.0%	6	9.2%
Holt	46	18.8%	100	43.7%
Hooker	4	40.0%	4	44.4%
Howard	108	67.9%	108	59.3%
Jefferson	122	66.3%	74	56.1%
Johnson	33	54.1%	80	57.6%
Kearney	79	46.5%	56	50.9%
Keith	65	27.9%	62	39.2%
Keya Paha	0	0.0%	5	55.6%
Kimball	32	46.4%	8	8.1%
Knox	87	42.0%	107	50.7%
Lancaster	3,243	42.3%	3,250	39.4%
Lincoln	489	47.7%	575	53.9%
Logan	5	27.8%	5	19.2%
Loup	10	52.6%	14	66.7%
Madison	642	57.9%	581	62.8%
McPherson	0	0.0%	2	14.3%
Merrick	84	40.0%	83	44.9%
Morrill	56	44.4%	32	33.7%

	2007-2011	% of 3-4 year-olds	2011-2015	% of 3-4 year-olds
Nance	32	36.0%	33	34.0%
Nemaha	97	50.5%	81	50.6%
Nuckolls	33	55.0%	70	69.3%
Otoe	188	39.5%	69	20.9%
Pawnee	34	73.9%	50	64.9%
Perkins	45	57.7%	23	23.0%
Phelps	136	56.7%	118	41.4%
Pierce	80	31.5%	68	37.0%
Platte	399	37.2%	427	42.3%
Polk	64	54.2%	35	33.0%
Red Willow	167	56.6%	191	57.5%
Richardson	90	61.2%	78	61.9%
Rock	10	50.0%	2	18.2%
Saline	250	64.4%	259	57.2%
Sarpy	2,762	51.7%	2,462	44.9%
Saunders	313	46.1%	280	45.5%
Scotts Bluff	431	53.0%	610	62.1%
Seward	154	59.2%	160	45.6%
Sheridan	66	36.3%	51	50.0%
Sherman	43	61.4%	38	65.5%
Sioux	7	53.8%	10	37.0%
Stanton	62	26.3%	62	38.3%
Thayer	42	36.2%	38	37.3%
Thomas	0	0.0%	2	40.0%
Thurston	235	73.9%	175	60.6%
Valley	55	48.7%	49	42.2%
Washington	281	45.8%	260	51.3%
Wayne	125	71.4%	135	50.8%
Webster	56	58.3%	49	58.3%
Wheeler	0	0.0%	6	85.7%
York	114	42.2%	194	73.5%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 and 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B14003.

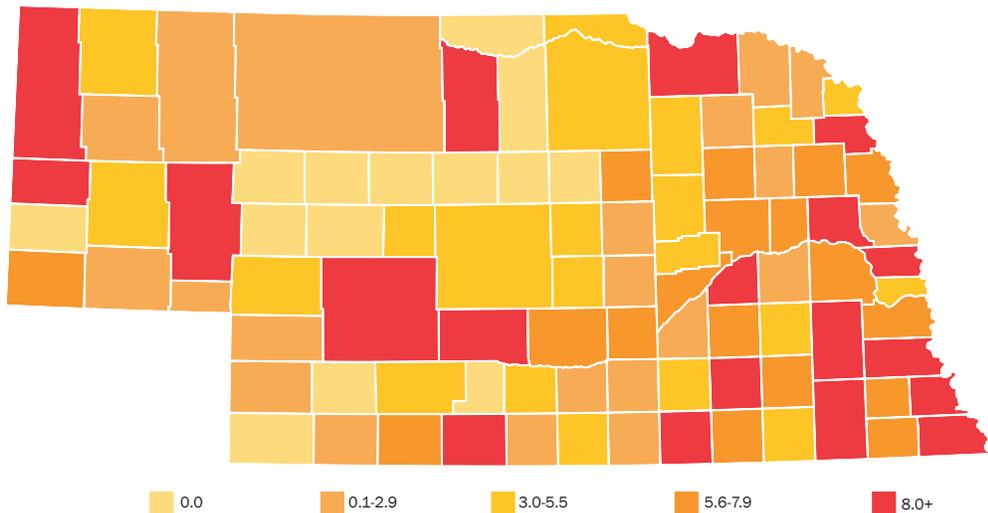
Child maltreatment (2012 & 2016)*

Child maltreatment per 1,000 children (2016)

State	Number	Rate per 1,000
2012	4,306	9.3
2016	3,725	7.9

Highest county	By number	By rate
2012	Douglas	Logan
2016	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2012	13 with 0	13 with 0
2016	14 with 0	14 with 0



	2012	Rate per 1,000 children	2016	Rate per 1,000 children
Adams	82	11.1	19	2.5
Antelope	7	4.6	6	4.0
Arthur	0	0.0	0	0.0
Banner	0	0.0	0	0.0
Blaine	0	0.0	0	0.0
Boone	9	7.3	4	3.2
Box Butte	22	7.8	7	2.5
Boyd	0	0.0	2	5.1
Brown	10	15.4	11	17.4
Buffalo	111	9.8	70	6.0
Burt	3	2.0	11	7.7
Butler	14	7.0	2	1.1
Cass	23	3.7	36	5.8
Cedar	1	0.5	1	0.5
Chase	0	0.0	1	1.0
Cherry	13	10.3	3	2.3
Cheyenne	17	6.9	5	2.1
Clay	17	10.8	5	3.3
Coffax	21	6.8	24	7.5
Cuming	16	7.1	16	7.3
Custer	23	9.2	10	3.9
Dakota	60	9.8	26	4.4
Dawes	30	17.5	7	4.3
Dawson	64	9.5	60	9.2
Deuel	2	4.7	1	2.6
Dixon	7	4.6	1	0.7
Dodge	64	7.4	102	11.7
Douglas	1,261	9.1	1,252	8.7
Dundy	1	2.2	0	0.0
Fillmore	23	18.6	12	10.6
Franklin	6	9.0	2	3.5

	2012	Rate per 1,000 children	2016	Rate per 1,000 children
Frontier	5	8.8	2	3.8
Furnas	6	5.5	12	11.3
Gage	44	9.0	43	8.9
Garden	6	17.1	3	8.2
Garfield	1	2.6	0	0.0
Gosper	7	14.4	0	0.0
Grant	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greeley	1	1.8	1	1.8
Hall	111	6.8	106	6.3
Hamilton	10	4.5	6	2.7
Harlan	0	0.0	2	2.6
Hayes	1	5.2	0	0.0
Hitchcock	1	1.6	1	1.6
Holt	14	5.7	8	3.1
Hooker	0	0.0	0	0.0
Howard	3	2.0	1	0.6
Jefferson	21	12.5	7	4.5
Johnson	7	6.9	6	5.9
Kearney	6	3.8	3	1.9
Keith	11	6.3	6	3.7
Keya Paha	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kimball	17	19.7	5	6.1
Knox	13	6.2	23	11.0
Lancaster	1,082	15.9	804	11.3
Lincoln	97	10.9	102	12.0
Logan	5	25.4	1	4.7
Loup	1	7.7	0	0.0
Madison	101	11.6	60	6.9
McPherson	0	0.0	0	0.0
Merrick	19	10.0	14	7.7
Morrill	16	13.4	6	5.1

	2012	Rate per 1,000 children	2016	Rate per 1,000 children
Nance	5	5.7	4	4.9
Nemaha	18	11.8	15	10.0
Nuckolls	6	6.6	9	10.4
Otoe	27	7.3	31	8.2
Pawnee	2	3.4	4	6.8
Perkins	1	1.4	1	1.4
Phelps	13	5.7	11	4.9
Pierce	4	2.2	5	2.8
Platte	72	8.4	57	6.6
Polk	2	1.6	18	15.2
Red Willow	3	1.2	14	5.9
Richardson	12	6.9	18	10.6
Rock	6	21.5	0	0.0
Saline	30	8.5	22	6.3
Sarpy	264	5.6	273	5.5
Saunders	29	5.5	33	6.4
Scotts Bluff	154	17.0	88	9.7
Seward	18	4.5	22	5.4
Sheridan	7	5.8	2	1.7
Sherman	0	0.0	3	4.6
Sioux	1	3.3	2	8.0
Stanton	1	0.6	1	0.7
Thayer	14	12.9	7	6.1
Thomas	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thurston	22	9.0	68	26.4
Valley	7	7.4	3	3.1
Washington	24	4.9	14	2.8
Wayne	7	3.7	7	3.7
Webster	3	3.5	1	1.3
Wheeler	0	0.0	1	6.1
York	41	13.3	19	5.9

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).
 U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 and 2015 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates.
 * Number of substantiated victims of child maltreatment.

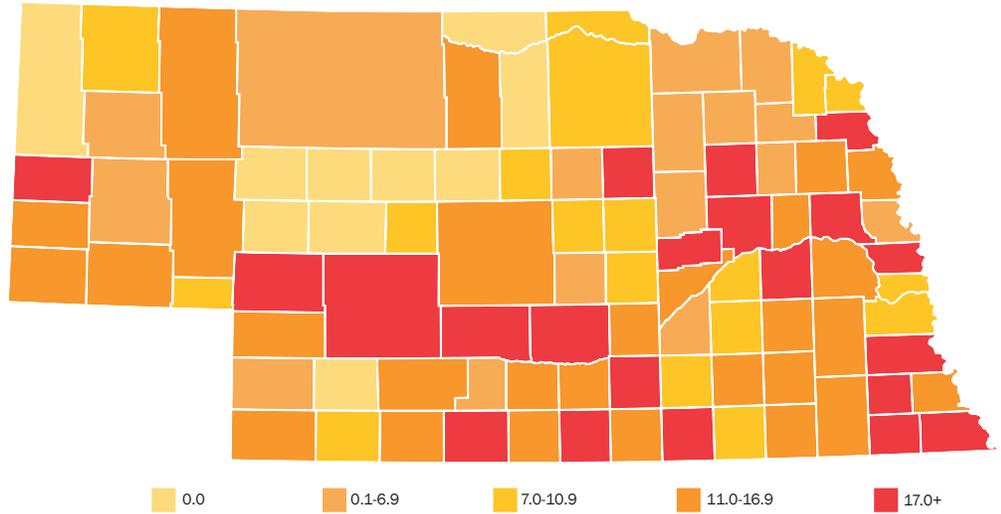
State wards (2012 & 2016)

State wards per 1,000 children (2016)

State	Number	Rate per 1,000
2012	9,250	20.0
2016	7,214	15.2

Highest county	By number	By rate
2012	Douglas	Lincoln
2016	Douglas	Franklin

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2012	6 with 0	6 with 0
2016	10 with 0	10 with 0



	2012	Rate per 1,000 children	2016	Rate per 1,000 children
Adams	188	25.3	157	20.9
Antelope	18	11.7	10	6.7
Arthur	0	0.0	0	0.0
Banner	1	6.7	2	12.3
Blaine	0	0.0	0	0.0
Boone	15	12.1	4	3.2
Box Butte	30	10.6	14	4.9
Boyd	6	14.2	4	10.1
Brown	9	13.9	9	14.2
Buffalo	221	19.6	252	21.7
Burt	8	5.3	19	13.2
Butler	38	19.0	48	25.7
Cass	78	12.5	49	7.9
Cedar	8	3.7	4	1.8
Chase	8	8.0	1	1.0
Cherry	12	9.5	4	3.0
Cheyenne	31	12.6	32	13.3
Clay	23	14.6	14	9.3
Colfax	44	14.2	38	11.9
Cuming	36	16.1	29	13.2
Custer	32	12.7	28	11.0
Dakota	124	20.3	44	7.5
Dawes	16	9.4	15	9.2
Dawson	116	17.3	151	23.1
Deuel	7	16.4	4	10.3
Dixon	12	8.0	12	8.4
Dodge	166	19.3	207	23.7
Douglas	3,021	21.9	2,618	18.3
Dundy	2	4.3	4	11.1
Fillmore	29	23.5	16	14.1
Franklin	17	25.6	18	31.5

	2012	Rate per 1,000 children	2016	Rate per 1,000 children
Frontier	11	19.3	8	15.4
Furnas	20	18.3	30	28.2
Gage	72	14.8	76	15.7
Garden	4	11.4	6	16.4
Garfield	4	10.3	2	5.3
Gosper	2	4.1	3	6.8
Grant	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greeley	1	1.8	5	9.0
Hall	322	19.7	253	15.0
Hamilton	23	10.4	8	3.6
Harlan	13	18.2	12	15.8
Hayes	1	5.2	0	0.0
Hitchcock	11	18.1	5	7.8
Holt	21	8.5	23	9.1
Hooker	0	0.0	0	0.0
Howard	11	7.4	15	9.6
Jefferson	29	17.3	21	13.5
Johnson	20	19.6	22	21.5
Kearney	35	22.1	22	13.8
Keith	27	15.4	36	22.0
Keya Paha	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kimball	23	26.6	11	13.4
Knox	6	2.9	14	6.7
Lancaster	2,123	31.3	994	14.0
Lincoln	372	41.9	240	28.2
Logan	1	5.1	2	9.4
Loup	1	7.7	1	8.9
Madison	217	25.0	171	19.8
McPherson	1	7.4	0	0.0
Merrick	36	19.0	26	14.3
Morrill	9	7.5	7	6.0

	2012	Rate per 1,000 children	2016	Rate per 1,000 children
Nance	11	12.6	17	20.8
Nemaha	20	13.2	17	11.3
Nuckolls	5	5.5	17	19.7
Otoe	81	21.8	70	18.6
Pawnee	8	13.6	13	22.3
Perkins	4	5.7	8	11.0
Phelps	34	14.9	34	15.1
Pierce	18	10.0	8	4.5
Platte	120	14.0	151	17.5
Polk	9	7.2	12	10.1
Red Willow	50	19.6	31	13.0
Richardson	34	19.6	31	18.2
Rock	6	21.5	0	0.0
Saline	50	14.1	51	14.5
Sarpy	502	10.7	448	9.0
Saunders	57	10.8	60	11.7
Scotts Bluff	205	22.6	202	22.2
Seward	49	12.3	46	11.3
Sheridan	12	10.0	13	11.1
Sherman	6	8.9	1	1.5
Sioux	1	3.3	0	0.0
Stanton	15	9.2	10	6.7
Thayer	14	12.9	9	7.8
Thomas	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thurston	12	4.9	52	20.2
Valley	26	27.3	8	8.4
Washington	54	10.9	22	4.4
Wayne	17	9.0	11	5.8
Webster	6	7.0	13	16.8
Wheeler	1	5.7	4	24.4
York	91	29.5	35	10.9

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).
U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 and 2015 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates.

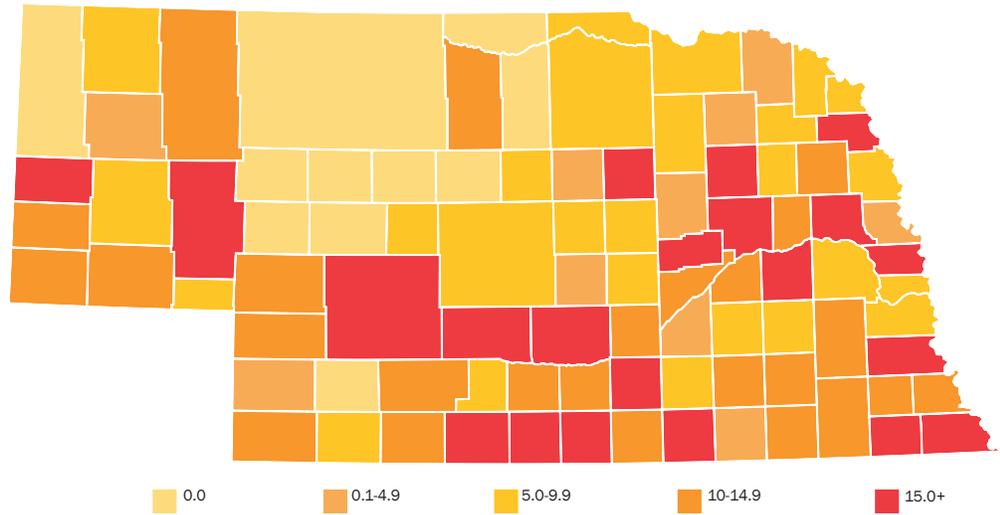
Children in out-of-home care (2012 & 2016)

Children in out-of-home care rate per 1,000 children (2016)

State	Number	Rate
2012	6,661	14.4
2016	6,088	12.9

Highest county	By number	By rate
2012	Douglas	Thurston
2016	Douglas	Wheeler

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2012	8 with 0	8 with 0
2016	11 with 0	11 with 0



	2012	Rate per 1,000 children	2016	Rate per 1,000 children
Adams	128	17.3	127	16.9
Antelope	10	6.5	10	6.7
Arthur	0	0.0	0	0.0
Banner	1	6.7	2	12.3
Blaine	0	0.0	0	0.0
Boone	13	10.5	4	3.2
Box Butte	21	7.4	10	3.5
Boyd	2	4.7	3	7.6
Brown	2	3.1	7	11.0
Buffalo	124	11.0	205	17.6
Burt	7	4.7	13	9.1
Butler	32	16.0	37	19.8
Cass	43	6.9	38	6.1
Cedar	5	2.3	3	1.4
Chase	5	5.0	1	1.0
Cherry	6	4.8	0	0.0
Cheyenne	21	8.6	24	10.0
Clay	16	10.1	10	6.7
Coffax	36	11.6	32	10.0
Cuming	14	6.3	24	10.9
Custer	23	9.2	22	8.7
Dakota	46	7.5	42	7.1
Dawes	16	9.4	15	9.2
Dawson	54	8.0	117	17.9
Deuel	5	11.7	3	7.7
Dixon	8	5.3	8	5.6
Dodge	110	12.8	175	20.0
Douglas	2,486	18.0	2,342	16.3
Dundy	0	0.0	4	11.1
Fillmore	17	13.8	12	10.6
Franklin	14	21.1	13	22.7

	2012	Rate per 1,000 children	2016	Rate per 1,000 children
Frontier	6	10.5	7	13.5
Furnas	12	11.0	24	22.5
Gage	40	8.2	59	12.2
Garden	2	5.7	6	16.4
Garfield	2	5.2	1	2.6
Gosper	0	0.0	3	6.8
Grant	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greeley	1	1.8	5	9.0
Hall	214	13.1	206	12.2
Hamilton	12	5.4	8	3.6
Harlan	10	14.0	12	15.8
Hayes	2	10.4	0	0.0
Hitchcock	8	13.1	5	7.8
Holt	10	4.1	17	6.7
Hooker	0	0.0	0	0.0
Howard	7	4.7	14	9.0
Jefferson	19	11.3	17	11.0
Johnson	6	5.9	15	14.7
Kearney	22	13.9	18	11.3
Keith	14	8.0	23	14.1
Keya Paha	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kimball	18	20.8	9	11.0
Knox	7	3.3	12	5.7
Lancaster	1,381	20.4	798	11.2
Lincoln	212	23.9	206	24.2
Logan	0	0.0	2	9.4
Loup	1	7.7	1	8.9
Madison	124	14.3	135	15.6
McPherson	1	7.4	0	0.0
Merrick	16	8.4	23	12.7
Morrill	5	4.2	6	5.1

	2012	Rate per 1,000 children	2016	Rate per 1,000 children
Nance	8	9.2	13	15.9
Nemaha	16	10.5	16	10.7
Nuckolls	4	4.4	17	19.7
Otoe	51	13.7	67	17.8
Pawnee	6	10.2	12	20.5
Perkins	2	2.9	8	11.0
Phelps	25	11.0	25	11.1
Pierce	4	2.2	8	4.5
Platte	80	9.3	139	16.1
Polk	6	4.8	12	10.1
Red Willow	27	10.6	27	11.4
Richardson	17	9.8	28	16.5
Rock	5	17.9	0	0.0
Saline	28	7.9	38	10.8
Sarpy	356	7.6	339	6.8
Saunders	35	6.6	46	9.0
Scotts Bluff	153	16.9	175	19.2
Seward	20	5.0	35	8.6
Sheridan	6	5.0	13	11.1
Sherman	6	8.9	1	1.5
Sioux	1	3.3	0	0.0
Stanton	10	6.1	10	6.7
Thayer	8	7.4	5	4.3
Thomas	1	5.8	0	0.0
Thurston	228	93.1	41	15.9
Valley	20	21.0	7	7.3
Washington	40	8.1	20	4.0
Wayne	5	2.7	10	5.3
Webster	2	2.3	11	14.2
Wheeler	1	5.7	4	24.4
York	73	23.7	26	8.1

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).
U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 and 2015 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates.

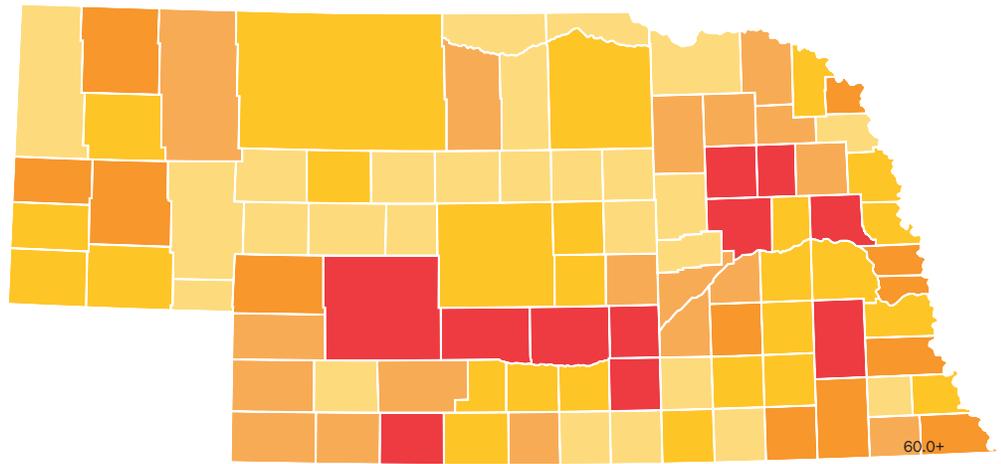
Youth arrests ages 17 & under (2012 & 2016)

Youth arrest rate per 1,000 children 10-17 (2016)

State	Number	Rate
2012	12,211	61.1
2016	9,463	45.6

Highest county	By number	By rate
2012	Douglas	York
2016	Douglas	Dawson

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2012	23 with 0	23 with 0
2016	26 with 0	26 with 0



	2012	Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17	2016	Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17
Adams	199	60.4	210	62.0
Antelope	4	5.6	6	9.1
Arthur	0	0.0	0	0.0
Banner	1	13.7	1	13.7
Blaine	0	0.0	0	0.0
Boone	0	0.0	0	0.0
Box Butte	3	2.4	20	16.9
Boyd	1	4.8	0	0.0
Brown	1	3.3	1	3.1
Buffalo	473	100.9	330	67.5
Burt	13	18.4	11	16.5
Butler	11	11.1	15	16.2
Cass	39	13.2	36	12.1
Cedar	6	6.0	3	3.1
Chase	10	23.0	4	8.8
Cherry	22	38.1	9	15.7
Cheyenne	34	31.8	16	15.0
Clay	0	0.0	0	0.0
Coffax	1	0.8	18	13.4
Cuming	17	16.3	7	6.7
Custer	22	19.2	17	14.7
Dakota	266	100.3	129	50.5
Dawes	27	34.3	38	51.6
Dawson	199	66.2	283	96.4
Deuel	6	31.1	0	0.0
Dixon	12	16.6	8	12.3
Dodge	231	61.7	240	62.8
Douglas	3582	61.7	2,825	46.2
Dundy	0	0.0	1	5.7
Fillmore	2	3.1	7	13.2
Franklin	0	0.0	0	0.0

	2012	Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17	2016	Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17
Frontier	0	0.0	1	4.2
Furnas	2	3.6	15	27.6
Gage	153	67.7	120	53.8
Garden	0	0.0	0	0.0
Garfield	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gosper	0	0.0	4	18.0
Grant	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greeley	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hall	820	117.6	543	73.6
Hamilton	3	2.7	8	7.4
Harlan	3	9.1	1	2.8
Hayes	4	44.9	0	0.0
Hitchcock	3	11.5	1	3.4
Holt	28	25.7	32	29.8
Hooker	1	12.5	1	13.0
Howard	0	0.0	1	1.4
Jefferson	10	13.1	31	41.1
Johnson	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kearney	21	30.4	11	15.1
Keith	63	75.8	39	50.3
Keya Paha	5	73.5	0	0.0
Kimball	29	75.1	6	16.8
Knox	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lancaster	2465	88.7	1,857	60.7
Lincoln	368	94.3	250	64.2
Logan	2	26.7	0	0.0
Loup	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	336	91.5	285	78.1
McPherson	0	0.0	0	0.0
Merrick	0	0.0	4	4.9
Morrill	21	36.6	24	43.5

	2012	Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17	2016	Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17
Nance	2	4.7	0	0.0
Nemaha	17	25.8	12	18.3
Nuckolls	6	13.9	7	15.8
Otoe	86	50.1	65	38.3
Pawnee	0	0.0	1	3.7
Perkins	11	35.6	3	9.4
Phelps	20	19.7	17	16.1
Pierce	7	8.1	2	2.4
Platte	248	65.4	296	78.3
Polk	7	11.9	2	3.4
Red Willow	108	90.8	67	60.8
Richardson	16	19.2	37	47.5
Rock	1	7.7	0	0.0
Saline	119	77.9	43	28.0
Sarpy	1279	64.4	964	44.2
Saunders	85	35.0	55	22.7
Scotts Bluff	325	84.4	234	57.2
Seward	69	38.2	23	12.3
Sheridan	27	47.7	3	5.3
Sherman	7	22.8	4	12.6
Sioux	1	6.8	0	0.0
Stanton	40	52.8	50	72.8
Thayer	7	14.3	0	0.0
Thomas	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thurston	1	1.0	0	0.0
Valley	0	0.0	5	12.0
Washington	34	14.1	49	20.1
Wayne	3	3.7	3	3.7
Webster	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wheeler	0	0.0	0	0.0
York	166	125.4	50	37.0

Source: Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.; U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 and 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B01001.

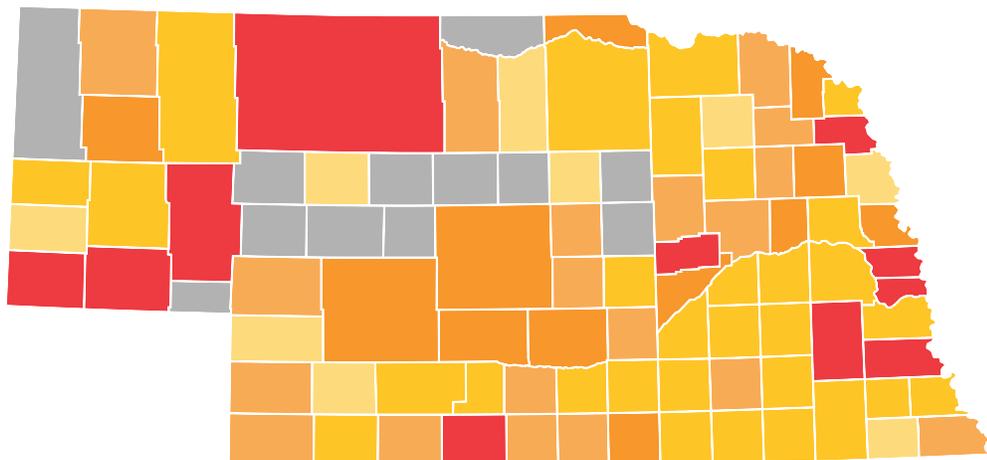
Youth court cases with access to counsel (2016)

Percent of youth in juvenile court who had access to counsel (2016)

State	Number of cases	% with counsel
Juvenile Court	6,335	67%
Criminal Court	1,713	34%

Highest county	Number of cases	% with counsel
Juvenile Court	Douglas	2 with 100%
Criminal Court	Douglas	3 with 100%

Lowest county	Number of cases	% with counsel
Juvenile Court	12 with 0	9 with 0%
Criminal Court	16 with 0	29 with 0%



None Applicable 0.0-19.9% 20.0-39.9% 40.0-59.9% 60.0-79.9% 80.0-100%

	Juvenile Court Cases	% of Juvenile Court cases with counsel	Criminal Court Cases	% of Criminal Court Cases with counsel
Adams	204	45.6%	43	37.2%
Antelope	26	57.7%	11	45.5%
Arthur	0	n/a	1	0.0%
Banner	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Blaine	0	n/a	0	n/a
Boone	12	25.0%	2	50.0%
Box Butte	14	64.3%	5	0.0%
Boyd	3	66.7%	0	n/a
Brown	13	38.5%	8	62.5%
Buffalo	116	60.3%	44	45.5%
Burt	4	0.0%	4	0.0%
Butler	18	44.4%	1	0.0%
Cass	97	55.7%	7	0.0%
Cedar	16	31.3%	12	16.7%
Chase	23	30.4%	2	0.0%
Cherry	9	100.0%	20	35.0%
Cheyenne	19	89.5%	5	20.0%
Clay	18	55.6%	0	n/a
Colfax	76	65.8%	8	62.5%
Cuming	17	70.6%	6	33.3%
Custer	12	66.7%	19	0.0%
Dakota	61	52.5%	63	41.3%
Dawes	51	27.5%	7	42.9%
Dawson	191	69.1%	25	36.0%
Deuel	0	n/a	1	0.0%
Dixon	13	61.5%	7	14.3%
Dodge	116	43.1%	17	11.8%
Douglas	1,563	95.1%	345	50.7%
Dundy	3	33.3%	3	0.0%
Fillmore	9	33.3%	3	100.0%
Franklin	4	25.0%	6	16.7%

	Juvenile Court Cases	% of Juvenile Court cases with counsel	Criminal Court Cases	% of Criminal Court Cases with counsel
Frontier	4	50.0%	2	0.0%
Furnas	1	100.0%	4	50.0%
Gage	152	44.1%	9	66.7%
Garden	8	87.5%	1	0.0%
Garfield	2	0.0%	3	0.0%
Gosper	7	57.1%	3	33.3%
Grant	0	n/a	0	n/a
Greeley	0	n/a	0	n/a
Hall	534	39.3%	68	22.1%
Hamilton	32	56.3%	5	20.0%
Harlan	9	22.2%	1	0.0%
Hayes	1	0.0%	0	n/a
Hitchcock	2	50.0%	1	100.0%
Holt	33	51.5%	28	14.3%
Hooker	1	0.0%	0	n/a
Howard	5	40.0%	21	4.8%
Jefferson	54	51.9%	9	55.6%
Johnson	2	50.0%	3	0.0%
Kearney	10	50.0%	9	11.1%
Keith	55	38.2%	0	n/a
Keya Paha	0	n/a	0	n/a
Kimball	8	87.5%	1	0.0%
Knox	11	45.5%	1	0.0%
Lancaster	762	84.5%	283	25.8%
Lincoln	187	63.1%	130	24.6%
Logan	0	n/a	0	n/a
Loup	0	n/a	1	0.0%
Madison	151	46.4%	73	47.9%
McPherson	0	n/a	0	n/a
Merrick	38	63.2%	4	0.0%
Morrill	15	53.3%	2	0.0%

	Juvenile Court Cases	% of Juvenile Court cases with counsel	Criminal Court Cases	% of Criminal Court Cases with counsel
Nance	6	83.3%	3	66.7%
Nemaha	12	58.3%	3	33.3%
Nuckolls	5	40.0%	2	0.0%
Otoe	70	85.7%	17	23.5%
Pawnee	5	0.0%	0	n/a
Perkins	6	0.0%	2	0.0%
Phelps	49	34.7%	5	40.0%
Pierce	11	18.2%	2	0.0%
Platte	261	26.1%	5	60.0%
Polk	2	50.0%	2	0.0%
Red Willow	52	36.5%	13	7.7%
Richardson	27	22.2%	4	25.0%
Rock	2	0.0%	0	n/a
Saline	65	40.0%	19	21.1%
Sarpy	398	99.5%	137	38.0%
Saunders	22	50.0%	1	100.0%
Scotts Bluff	225	41.8%	67	29.9%
Seward	49	55.1%	2	50.0%
Sheridan	35	40.0%	20	20.0%
Sherman	8	25.0%	5	40.0%
Sioux	0	n/a	0	n/a
Stanton	34	38.2%	23	52.2%
Thayer	34	58.8%	5	0.0%
Thomas	0	n/a	0	n/a
Thurston	5	80.0%	2	0.0%
Valley	12	25.0%	3	33.3%
Washington	58	75.9%	25	8.0%
Wayne	13	30.8%	9	0.0%
Webster	3	66.7%	1	0.0%
Wheeler	0	n/a	0	n/a
York	57	56.1%	6	83.3%

Source: JUSTICE Administrative Office of the Courts.

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Any opinions, views, or policy positions expressed in this Kids Count in Nebraska Report can only be attributed to Voices for Children in Nebraska. These opinions do not necessarily represent the views of any members of the Technical Team.

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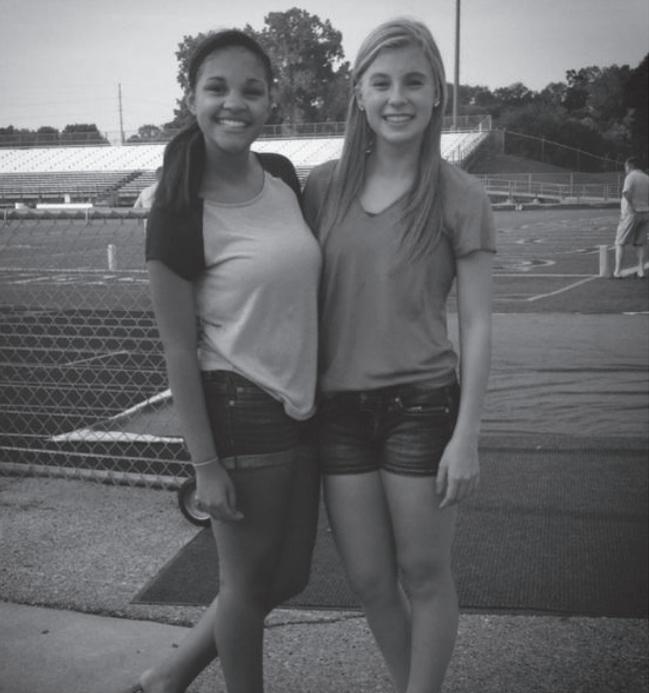
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